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Irks Still Advancing in Cyprus Week Islanders Leaving Back

By Juan de Onis

NICOSIA, Cyprus, Aug. 7 (AP).—Greek Cypriot soldiers had been ordered to retreat today as Turkish columns advanced under cover of artillery fire into this coastal town, seven miles west of Nicosia.

The war has become a constant threat to the island, with more than 250 people being killed and thousands of others displaced.

There have been orders not to go back in the name of a ceasefire, said the soldier, who added to service from his job as a computer technician in a bank in Nicosia, the capital of Cyprus.

"Last night we had to leave the town and go to the hills," he said.

Fees Meet

The Turkish army has this week with rounds coming in two or three minutes, and delegates of Greece and Turkey met under the chairmanship of a British colonel in Nicosia to discuss the ceasefire.

There is complexity here between Athens and Ankara, and it is clear that a line has already been drawn to where the Turks advance," said a 30-year-old Greek Cypriot, part of an engineering unit that has been placed in the path of the advancing Turkish tanks.

He sent in a team of 50 men yesterday near Lapithos, but they were surrounded and cut off," he said.

We know of only two survivors who swam for two miles along the coast, but they were not seen. Lapithos, a Turkish village, had been captured or killed, he said, and the Red Cross had been sent to Lapithos to find the bodies of the dead.

Inside the city on the square, the church, there were dead bodies of men. The tank said they had been shot up to escape.

A Greek Cypriot soldier on the road leading to the city. We have asked the United Nations and the Red Cross to send medical teams to find and treat the wounded, but they can do nothing with the tanks.

Disorderly Retreat

A disorderly retreat, in which 20 or 30 men did not go to their officers' cars, was said to have been nothing but the Turkish advance on western end of the Turkish-held sectors.

The Turks want to advance to Nicosia, there is nothing we do to stop them," said the tank. "They have the armor, they can get around any block."

A tank, wire-guided missile that the Greek soldiers were earlier were not seen in the town and the Greek forces no tanks to oppose the advance of more than 10 men that the Turks have.

A military action along the ceasefire line did not go to upset the plans to meet the meeting of foreign ministers of Greece, Turkey and Cyprus, that is to consider the future of the island in 1974, starting tomorrow.

U.S. Secretary of State, the acting president of Cyprus and the Cypriot leader, is planning to go to Geneva for the conference.

It is expected that the delegates conferring here have drawn up an outline of a ceasefire zone around the main fish sector, to be managed by the United Nations peace-keeping force.

A Turkish military action based on a decision in Ankara that the Turkish minority representing about 110,000 people in a population of 800,000, threatened after Greek forces of a commanding the Greek National Guard over President Makarios, and led to be intent on union of us with Greece.

umbria Inaugurates

pez as President

NOTA, Aug. 7 (Reuters).—Umbria today inaugurated President Alfonso Lopez Michelen, a freely elected president of 6 years.

A new President, a 60-year-old lawyer who is politically left, has pledged to make Umbria "the Japan of Latin America." But with rising inflation, which is expected to hit 30 percent this year, he has warned Umbrians not to expect miracles.



French stuntman Philippe Petit after ropewalking between building towers.

French Connection at N.Y. Towers

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP).—A 24-year-old French daredevil walked a tightrope for a half hour between the World Trade Center's twin 110-story towers this morning, balancing on a metal cable seven-eighths of an inch in diameter.

"If I see three oranges, I have to juggle," Philippe Petit told authorities later. "And if I see two towers, I have to walk."

The stunt thrilled the curious below as Mr. Petit walked and, at one point, hung by his feet from the wire. When the performance ended, police took him to a hospital's mental ward for examination.

Police at the Port of New York Authority and friends of Mr. Petit said that he had performed similar feats in Paris and Australia.

Later, avoiding heading the stunt, Frenchman waded, rhapsodic about the stunt. "I am a high-wire walker," Mr. Petit said at a police station. "That was the most beautiful place in the world to put a wire to walk. I saw the city waking up, which was beautiful."

Charges of criminal trespass and disorderly conduct were dismissed against Mr. Petit after he agreed to perform for children at a park.

"It's nice to get out without any problems and to get my pump back and be able to entertain the children," he said as he left the court.

Something Inevitable

He denied a suggestion that the stunt was intended to lead to something inevitable. Some of the men who helped him gave photographs and accounts.

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Dotted line shows the path followed by ropewalker as he went between the twin towers of New York's tallest building, the 110-story World Trade Center.



Petit using a balance pole during one of the two crossings that he made.

Attacks on Guerrilla Bases

Israeli Planes Raid South Lebanon Twice

TEL AVIV, Aug. 7 (UPI).—Israel said that its planes struck twice into southern Lebanon today, hitting Arab guerrilla targets in the region known as Fatahland, just north of the Israeli frontier.

The military command said that the first air strike was launched at 1 a.m. and the second at 3:10 p.m. and that both times the planes hit the region north of Mount Dov, where guerrillas kidnapped four Israeli Druze villagers yesterday.

Military sources described the first strike as brief and said that the second lasted about 10 minutes. In both strikes, the command said, all Israeli planes returned safely to base.

In Beirut, a Defense Ministry communiqué said that two per-

sons died and 17 were wounded in the air attacks.

The communiqué said that among the injured were a Lebanese soldier and a sergeant. Two army jeeps and a truck were destroyed.

They were the first Israeli air strikes into southern Lebanon since July 33 when Israeli planes hit guerrilla concentrations in the same area.

The kidnapped villagers, members of the Druze religious sect and residents of the northern Golan Heights, were helping erect Israel's new maximum security fence near Mount Dov when the

guerrillas struck. When completed, the fence is designed to prevent just such guerrilla attacks.

The military spokesman said that one of the villagers managed to escape from the guerrillas during the night and slipped back into Israel at daybreak.

Shortly after the kidnapping and before the first air strike, an Israeli Army patrol crossed the frontier into Lebanon and fought briefly with Lebanese troops before returning to Israel with six captives to be interrogated in connection with the abduction.

The national radio said that International Red Cross officials were exploring ways to effect an exchange of the kidnapped villagers for the Lebanese captives.

Rumors, Pressure Mount

Goldwater Says Nixon Undecided on Quitting

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (UPI).—As reports mounted that he had decided to resign, President Nixon called top congressional Republicans to a White House meeting late today but did not disclose any decision on resignation.

Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott, Sen. Barry Goldwater, the party's leading conservative, and House GOP leader John Rhodes reported afterward that they gave Mr. Nixon an extremely gloomy assessment of his chances of avoiding impeachment and conviction.

As rumors sprang up everywhere that the President was preparing to resign, Sen. Goldwater told newsmen afterward that he was "extremely impressed with the upmost thought in his [the President's] mind—what-ever decision he makes it will be in the best interests of our country."

But he said, "there's been no decision made, and we made no suggestions."

Sen. Scott also told newsmen that the President "stressed that his decisions are made and will be made entirely in the national interest."

'Serene and Amiable'

The Pennsylvania added, "The President is in entire control of himself. He is serene. He was most amiable and I assume he simply accepted our evaluation since he had solicited our views."

The Republicans' report followed a closed meeting this morning among Senate Republicans in Minority Leader Scott's office. The meeting, which was joined by Democratic leader Mike Mansfield, had fueled widespread rumors the President would resign soon.

Also contributing to the atmosphere of major events impending was an hour-long private meeting between Vice-President Ford, who would succeed Mr. Nixon if he were removed from office, and the President's top aide, Alexander Haig Jr.

Later, the Vice-President worked in his Senate office, then went to the Executive Office Building, next door to the White House. He received a national security briefing from a White House intelligence aide.

A spokesman for Mr. Ford denied that the Vice-President was preparing himself to succeed the President.

The President's family was gathered at the White House, with son-in-law Edward Cox arriving today from his home in New York.

In their meeting with him late today, the Senate and House Republican leaders gave the President little hope that if he followed his declared intention yesterday to pursue the constitutional route, he could survive.

No Time Element

Rep. Rhodes said the legislators received no indication what the President's decision on resignation might be and added, "There was no time element involved."

Nevertheless, rumors and reports continued tonight that the President would resign before this weekend.

Earlier today, two newspapers quoted "reliable" sources as reporting Mr. Nixon had definitely decided to resign, and very soon.

The Phoenix (Ariz.) Gazette reported it had been told by "a reliable Washington source" that the President would resign today.

And the Providence (R.I.) Journal-Bulletin reported that "a reliable source close to the President" said Mr. Nixon had made an "irrevocable" decision to quit.

However, presidential spokesman Gerald Warren said, "I can't confirm that," referring to the Providence report. Nor would he specifically deny it. When asked later about the Phoenix report, he said, "I have responded to it."

Mr. Warren said, "There is no

reason for me this afternoon to add anything to what has been said regarding a resignation." He said Mr. Nixon had no plan to go on television. Yesterday, he said Mr. Nixon "does not intend to resign."

Mr. Nixon spent much of the day in his hideaway office at the Executive Office Building, "agonizing," as one source put it, over his decision.

"We cannot confirm any of the rumors nor will we," said White House Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler after leaving the President's Executive Office Building suite.

And White House communications director Ken Clawson, another spokesman for the President, said Mr. Nixon is sticking by his statement yesterday to his cabinet that he intends to stay in office and let the constitutional process of impeachment run its course.

Rose Mary Woods, the President's personal secretary, told staff members at the White House in the late afternoon that "the President is not going to resign; he is going to fight it out," according to one person who heard her.

However, Rabbi Baruch Korff, a militant Nixon supporter, said in a statement that "unless there is an immediate outpouring of support for the President... [he] will resign for the national interest."

Rabbi Korff met with Mr. Nixon yesterday.

Pressure on the President to resign and avoid an impeachment trial over Watergate and related charges grew to gigantic proportions yesterday following Mr. Nixon's admission Monday that he withheld evidence in the Watergate cover-up and kept the truth from congress and the public.

Nearly all Republicans in Congress had joined most Democrats in either urging the President to resign or in declaring they would vote for his impeachment or conviction. Mr. Nixon has abandoned hope that he can avoid impeachment in the House. Inform-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



AFTER SEEING PRESIDENT—From left, Sen. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, the Senate Republican leader, Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona, and the House Republican leader, Rep. John Rhodes of Arizona, meeting newsmen after a conference with President Nixon.

Wall Street Prices Soar On Reports

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP).—Prices on Wall Street leaped again today amid published reports that President Nixon had decided to resign. The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials, up 19 points half an hour before the close, finished with a gain of 23.78. Details Page 7.

Conviction Seen a Certainty In Senate as Support Fades

By R.W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (NYT).—President Nixon's support in the Senate has crumbled and with it, apparently, his chances of surviving for long in the presidency.

Mr. Nixon's band of defenders in the Senate, where he will all but certainly be tried unless he resigns, has been dwindling by the hour. Reflecting the views of many of his colleagues, Sen.

Robert Dole, R-Kan., said that, if the President had 40 votes a week ago, he had no more than 30 by yesterday—not even close to the 34 he would need to survive a trial.

Another Republican senator, unwilling to be named, estimated that only 10 members were prepared to stand by the President on the basis of the evidence now known.

The ecstatic mood in the Senate spread swiftly across Washington. Politicians of both parties, conservatives as well as liberals, and a growing number of officials in and close to the White House said it appeared almost inevitable that Mr. Nixon would be driven from office, through resignation or conviction and removal by the Senate.

Appeals to Quit

Asked whether there was anything Mr. Nixon could do to save himself, Rep. John Rhodes, R-Ariz., the House minority leader, replied, "I suppose there might be, but I can't think what it is."

Before and after the President's declaration yesterday to his cabinet that he had no intention of giving up his office voluntarily, dozens of members of his party issued appeals for him to quit and spare the nation a long, bitter trial.

Prominent Republicans and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Dismayed Nixon Aides Said To Act on Insuring Functions

By Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (WP).—Senior White House officials, stunned by President Nixon's admission of complicity in the Watergate cover-up, are dismayed at his apparently steadfast refusal to resign, according to informed sources.

Mr. Nixon's principal deputies, including White House chief of staff Alexander Haig Jr., are moving toward independent assumption of the day-to-day control of the executive branch, the sources said, while Mr. Nixon conducts what his aides regard as a hopeless struggle to remain in office.

The intense loyalty once extended to Mr. Nixon by his White House staff, presidential aides reported yesterday, has shifted to the office of the presidency itself and away from its occupant.

Sadness and pity, tempered sometimes by a sense of personal betrayal, are evident in conversations taking place in corridors and offices of the executive mansion.

Orderly Process

But two other attitudes, revealed in extensive interviews with members of the White House staff, seem more pervasive: uncertainty, and a determination that the orderly process of government continue.

There are guarded statements and reluctant confirmations, generally in restrained language, that the President is under great psychological strain.

"I don't mean to be alarmist," a source with first-hand knowledge said, "and it has to be said delicately, but the President will not listen to anyone, not really

listen... He's serene. I'd say serene, but not in touch with reality."

Privately, Gen. Haig has told high-level members of the White House staff that he perceives his mission as insuring that the decision-making requirements of the presidency be met in the absence of effective leadership by Mr. Nixon.

Doubt, Concern

Late Monday, more than 100 presidential aides and assistants rallied around the exhausted White House chief of staff and gave him an extended ovation (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

U.S. Aides Say Harassment Of West Berlin Travel Ends

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (NYT).—High U.S. officials said today they believed that the controversy with the Soviet Union over East German interference with traffic on the access routes to Berlin was ended.

A State Department spokesman said that, as far as would be determined, harassment of travelers on the highways from West Germany to West Berlin ceased last Thursday after about seven days of sporadic delays of traffic.

Two days ago, representatives of the United States, Britain and France protested in Moscow to the Soviet government against what they said was a violation of the 1972 four-power agreement

on Berlin, a pact which calls for unimpeded access to West Berlin. U.S. officials said that they thought this joint protest would end a yearlong series of harassment between the three Western allies and Moscow over West Germany's plan to establish a federal agency in West Berlin.

The federal office for protection of the environment was formally opened in West Berlin last month in the face of sharp protests from East Germany and the Soviet Union.

The delays on access routes followed, and the United States last week broke off negotiations with East Germany on establishing diplomatic relations. The talks had reached their final stage.

Rockefeller Seen as Favorite

Republicans Consider a Ford No. 2

By Lou Cannon
and Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (UPI).—The same Republican force that persuaded President Nixon to name Gerald Ford as his successor yesterday also considered Nelson Rockefeller as a possible choice.

Mr. Rockefeller, 72, is a former governor of New York and a member of the House of Representatives. He is a member of the Rockefeller family, which is one of the most powerful families in America.

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Nelson Rockefeller

Mr. Rockefeller is a member of the Rockefeller family, which is one of the most powerful families in America.

nomination, if the situation arises.

A source close to a leading Midwestern Republican senator said that "Rockefeller fits the needs perfectly."

He said it is important to Republicans in Congress and elsewhere that Mr. Ford's choice not be someone who would be likely to be a candidate in 1980. Mr. Rockefeller would be 72 that year.

If Mr. Ford takes office this year and is elected in 1976, as is widely assumed by Republican political leaders, he would be constitutionally ineligible to run for re-election in 1980.

Two Rockefeller associates said there is little doubt that the former New York governor would accept the vice-presidency if Mr. Ford selected him. One said that he thought Mr. Rockefeller would accept because "it's now in the framework of a believable call to duty."

Ford Named

He also noted that Mr. Ford asked to remain on the National Commission on Critical Choices for Americans after he became Vice-President. The commission is headed by Mr. Rockefeller, who named Mr. Ford to it when Mr. Ford was the House minority leader.

Others who have been mentioned as vice-presidential possibilities include former Attorney General Elliot Richardson, Gov. Ronald Reagan of California and Mr. Laird himself.

Gov. Reagan is not believed to have any expectation of the nomination. Mr. Laird said yesterday that he does not want to be vice-president, and Mr. Richardson, who resigned as attorney general rather than follow Mr. Nixon's order to fire special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox, is considered to have political liabilities among Republican loyalists.

Mr. Rockefeller has many foes among conservative Republicans, but he has moved in their direction in recent years and was heavily applauded last year when he addressed a convention of Southern Republican chairman.

Acceptable Age

Also, a congressman said, Mr. Rockefeller's age makes him basically acceptable to many conservatives who might otherwise oppose him.

"It's extremely unlikely that Rockefeller would seem an heir apparent when he's 72 years old," the congressman said.

There seems little question that Mr. Rockefeller would be confirmed if Mr. Ford nominated him. One of his advantages, said a veteran Republican congressman, is that Mr. Rockefeller, a man of vast personal wealth, has never been accused of seeking to profit from public office.

Majority Votes

A new vice-presidential nominee would face confirmation by majority votes of both the Senate and the House. Upon confirmation of a nominee, the United States would be governed for the first time by two men who did not win their jobs in a national election.

Both would have been selected under the second clause of the 25th Amendment to the Constitution, passed by Congress nine years ago and ratified by the necessary number of state legislatures in 1967.

The clause reads: "Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the vice-president, the president shall nominate a vice-president who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both houses of Congress."

Man Charged in Death Of Washington Judge

YAKIMA, Wash., Aug. 1 (AP).—A 22-year-old man was arrested yesterday on a charge of mailing a bomb with the intent to harm a judge who had once sentenced him to jail. The judge died in an explosion June 5.

The charge against Ricky Anthony Young stems from the death of Superior Court Judge James Lawless, who died in his chambers at the Franklin County Courthouse in Pasco when he opened a package that contained a pipe bomb. The judge had sentenced Young in June, 1972, to 15 years in jail with 14 years suspended—for a 1971 drug store burglary.

use Planning ht Security Nixon Debate

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (UPI).—Security leaders are contemplating unprecedented security measures including virtually sealing a House of Representatives of the Capitol—during the current proceedings after a series of individual members and to disrupt floor debate.

John McFall, D-Calif., chairman of a three-member subcommittee studying the seating and other arrangements for the impeachment trial, said the threats must be seriously.

would not detail the kind of threats or which members have threatened but he said the bid the Secret Service have working closely with Capitol in investigating and planning a cope with them.

House Judiciary Committee hearings were interrupted on Tuesday by a bomb threat and Rep. m Cohen, R-Maine, who for the impeachment of ent Nixon, said his life had threatened.

sh Chief in Hungary

JAPESST, Aug. 1 (Reuters).—Premier Pict Jaroszewski arrived today for talks with his Hungarian counterpart, Pict—the latest in a series of high-level exchanges on his coordination.

flew home Pan Am.



Joseph C. Rahn, Glen Ridge, New Jersey

an Am has a wealth of experience behind them. I like the idea of traveling on an American airline. There's a charm to foreign-speaking airlines, but there's an at-home feeling in an American atmosphere."

witch!

PAN AM
The world's most experienced airline.



OOPS—Spectacular accident near Lemoore, Calif., when heavy truck ran off the road and overturned in a ditch. The lucky driver, who apparently had fallen asleep at the wheel, climbed down shaken but unhurt.

Tapes Also Disclose Trivia

Nixon's Consent to Cover-Up Almost Lost Among Chitchat

By William Greider

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (UPI).—The smoking gun they found on the President's desk was almost buried by the clutter of trivia which occupied his mind. Mr. Nixon and H. R. Haldeman talked about many things on that fateful day in 1972, six days after the Watergate break-in, while the secret tape recorder took down their words for posterity.

The President's pick for all-time greats of baseball. The problem of helicopter prop-wash musing his wife's hairdo. The prospect of homosexuals embarrassing the Democrats at Miami Beach.

Scattered among those random topics are the words that now threaten to bring down the Nixon government, the President's own expression of consent for the cover-up conspiracy.

Meandering Banality

Beyond the damaging words themselves, their context seems so shocking now, two years later. The fatal words, the directive to cover up Watergate involvement, seemed utterly routine and self-assured, set in a conversation on meandering banality, one item of chitchat among many.

"Three or four things," the President said, "Pat raised the point last night that probably she and he and the girls ought to stay in a hotel on Miami Beach. First, she says the moment they get the helicopter and get off and so forth, it destroys their hair and so forth."

No problem, says Mr. Haldeman, they'll go by car. But what about the traffic? They should have an escort," his aide promises.

A few moments before, Mr. Haldeman was promising to shut off the dangerous FBI investigation of Watergate.

"You call them in," Mr. Nixon said.

"Good deal," said Mr. Haldeman.

"Play it tough," the President advised. "That's the way they play it and that's the way we are going to play it."

He does not seem so tough, though, in that rambling dialogue of June 23. Like the earlier

transcripts which the President reluctantly made public in April, this conversation draws its own debasing portrait of Nixon the man, quite apart from the evidence it provides toward his impeachment. His petty concerns and obsessions, his folk prejudices, are as clear as the pistol.

Mr. Nixon, for instance, had a thing about his own past, relying on his failed campaign of 1960, poring over his own autobiographical account of his career, "Six Crises." He kept returning to the book, re-reading it at night in search of lessons, urging it upon his subordinates.

"Actually, the book reads awfully well," the President told Mr. Haldeman, who agreed.

"Damned Good Book"

"That 'Six Crises' is a damned good book," the President reminded Mr. Haldeman at another point, "and the (unintelligible) story reads like a novel—the Hiss case—Carcass was fascinating. The campaign of course, for anybody in politics should be a must because it had a lot in there of how politicians are like."

Mr. Haldeman assured him that he had read the book several times. Mr. Nixon mentioned another memory from its pages.

"Is that in the book?" Mr. Haldeman asked.

"It's in the book. Hell yes, it's in the book," the President exclaimed.

Distribute the book among the campaign staffers, Mr. Nixon insisted. Order them to read it. For a moment, he wondered aloud about his old writer, Alvin Moscow, who helped with the volume. The more Mr. Nixon thought about his past, the better it seemed to him.

"It may be," he mused, "that our '60 campaign (unintelligible) was extremely much more effective."

The President's political obsessions were obvious. He returned to the smallest detail, the Gallup polls of Presidents Dwight Eisenhower, Lyndon Johnson and John Kennedy compared with his own ratings. The camera setups for photos with friendly congressmen. The Washington Post's lead editorial on Sen. George McGovern.

They were discussing debt-ceiling legislation when Mr. Nixon offered a cynical appraisal. "There ain't a vote in it. There's no votes in it, Bob," Mr. Haldeman agreed.

Personal Distastes

Like those earlier transcripts, this one also reveals flashes of Mr. Nixon's personal distastes, even for an old friend, like Herb Klein, his political ally for a generation. Mr. Klein had arranged a meeting between the President and TV executives which Mr. Nixon did not like because the businessmen sounded off.

"And look," the President said, "you've just not got to let Klein ever set up a meeting again. He just doesn't have his head screwed on. You know what I mean. He just opens it up and sits there with egg on his face. He's just not our guy at all, is he?"

One touching note was Mr. Nixon's ambivalence toward his family. He discusses his wife and two daughters coldly as a valuable political commodity, but he is also concerned that they are being overworked or sent to embarrassing events.

The President seemed satisfied, however, with his own limited campaigning. The day before, he had held a rare press conference in the Oval Office, filled with political promises on busing, tax reform, food prices, arms limitation.

"How's your coverage?" he asked.

"Good newspaper play—lousy television," Mr. Haldeman reported.

At the press conference, there was one question about Watergate and Mr. Nixon was ready with an answer.

"... As Mr. Kleger has stated, the White House has had no involvement whatever in this particular business," the President told the American public two years ago. "As far as the matter now is concerned, it is under investigation, as it should be, by the proper legal authorities..."

Wrong Rooms, Wrong Phones

Nixon's Lawyer Says 9 Talks Subpoenaed Were Not Taped

By William Claiborne

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (UPI).—President Nixon's defense lawyer disclosed today that tapes of nine conversations—or nearly a third of the balance of tapes that the Supreme Court ordered surrendered—apparently never existed.

White House special counsel James St. Clair said that the conversations either were made on telephones not plugged into the taping system, or were held in rooms that were not wired to recorders.

In two instances, Mr. St. Clair said, White House officials simply have been unable to find recordings of conversations covered by subpoenas issued by the Watergate special prosecution force.

However, Mr. St. Clair did hand over to U.S. District Judge John Sirica tapes of 23 presidential conversations, thereby fulfilling the July 24 Supreme Court order that Mr. Nixon surrender evidence relating to the forthcoming Watergate cover-up trial of top presidential aides.

The missing tapes include conversations the President had with his former top aides, H.R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman in April, 1972, when the Watergate cover-up was unraveling.

Not Connected

Those telephone calls, Mr. St. Clair said, were made from a portion of the White House residence that was not connected to the taping system. Five subpoenaed conversations in the final list of 31 tapes apparently do not exist because they involved calls made from the White House residence section.

Two subpoenaed conversations, Mr. Nixon's lawyer said, were never recorded because they occurred at the President's retreat at Camp David, Md., and automatic recording devices had already been removed from there.

Those conversations included the President, Mr. Haldeman, Ehrlichman and, on one occasion, former White House counsel John Dean 3d.

As for the tapes that White House officials have been unable to account for, Mr. St. Clair said one involved a conversation in late January, 1973, when the President and former White House aide Charles Colson purportedly discussed clemency for Watergate conspirator Howard Hunt.

Mr. St. Clair said that his staff would continue to look for that tape, or any record of it.

Another missing tape for which Mr. St. Clair had no explanation covers a conversation Feb. 20, 1973, between Mr. Nixon and Mr. Haldeman at which the main topic of conversation was former campaign aide Jeb McGraw and his interrogation by the authorities.

The White House tapes, central to the President's political troubles, have been characterized by anomalies of one sort or another that have obscured what investigators believe were significant Watergate-related conversations.

18 1/2-Minute Buzz

A recording of an Oval Office meeting between Mr. Nixon and Mr. Haldeman on June 20, 1972, the same day that the two reportedly unrecorded telephone calls took place, contains an 18 1/2-minute buzz in the place where, according to Mr. Haldeman's notes, a discussion of the Watergate break-in occurred.

Mr. Nixon's lawyers have also reported that 19 minutes of a March 20, 1973, presidential conversation were never recorded.

last week Mr. St. Clair announced that five minutes and 12 seconds of an April 17, 1973, Oval Office meeting had been lost when one of the recorders in the White House basement ran out of tape.

Poor Audio Quality

The analysis filed by Mr. St. Clair yesterday contains the President's assertions that part of the 12 recorded conversations are protected from disclosure by the doctrine of "executive privilege." It also says that the tape of another call placed from Mr. Nixon's office in the Executive Office Building to Colson earlier in the evening of June 20 "is of poor audio quality."

Three transcripts of Oval Office conversations on June 23, 1972, all released by the White House Tuesday, were officially described as prepared from tapes that contained extensive inaudible portions. One, of a 9-minute meeting, was only five paragraphs long.

At one point on June 23, according to a transcript, Mr. Nixon was informed by Mr. Haldeman that his chief of staff, Mr. Mitchell had "apparently" urged the bugging operation that had led to the Watergate break-in.

"We won't second-guess Mitchell and the rest," the President replied. "Thank God it wasn't Colson."

Mr. Haldeman, Mr. Mitchell and Colson were among those indicted in March on charges that they conspired to cover up the Watergate bugging. Colson later pleaded guilty to another charge.

During today's final tapes hearing, Judge Sirica announced that he was adamantly opposed to releasing copies of the presidential tapes to lawyers for the defendants in the Watergate cover-up trial, which is scheduled to begin Sept. 9.

Relevant Portion

Warning against the possible leaking of the tapes to the press and noting that the Supreme Court order provided only for the release of the relevant portion of the tapes to the special prosecutor, Judge Sirica said:

"I don't want the prosecution to allow these tapes to be let out of the office unless they are being used here (in the courtroom)."

He said he was fearful the tapes might turn up at a "Georgetown cocktail party," an obvious reference to the controversial playing of one of Mr. Nixon's tapes last December by friends of William Dobrovir, a lawyer who had subpoenaed the tape in a civil suit challenging the administration's increase in milk price supports.

"Lord forbid, we don't want that to happen again," said the judge, warning that release of the White House tapes to individual defense lawyers would tempt secretaries and "young lawyers" to leak the contents.

Assistant special prosecutor J. Edgar Hoover assured Judge Sirica that the tapes could be made available to defense lawyers "for listening in our office," and she pledged to work out such an arrangement.

Ski-Glider Killed

LAUTERBRUNNEN, Switzerland, Aug. 1 (Reuters).—A 20-year-old Swiss, Jean-Claude Regle, was killed when he hit a barn while ski-gliding over this Bernese Oberland resort, police said Monday.

Diamonds are free in Israel

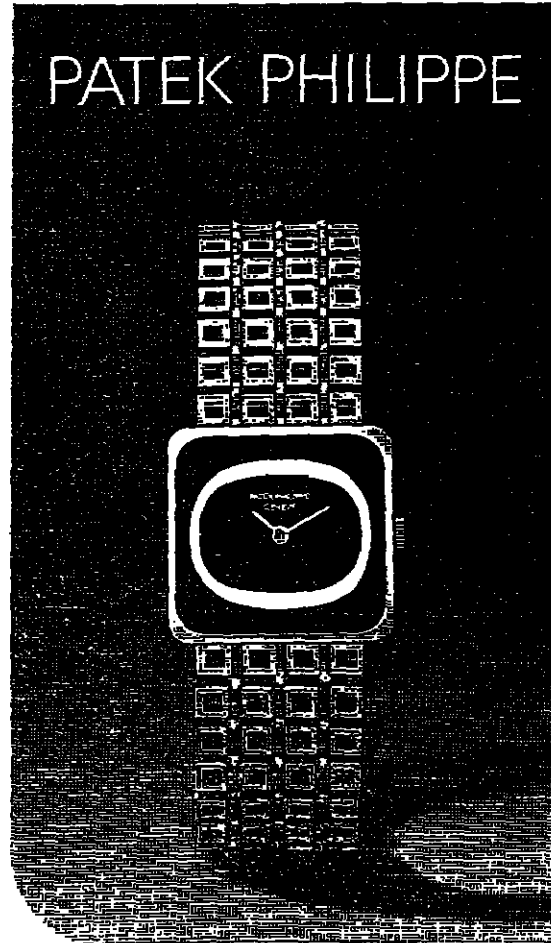
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'The Overriding Factor...'

The issue now bearing upon the nation is how best to remove Richard M. Nixon from the power of the presidency. Mr. Nixon's admission that he wrongfully withheld from Congress, courts, counsel and country evidence bearing upon the question of his impeachment has removed any serious doubt that the power will be transferred to Vice-President Ford—perhaps within days, perhaps weeks.

Three possible courses of action now present themselves: outright resignation; qualified resignation under the 25th Amendment, permitting Vice-President Ford to become acting President until the Senate reaches its final judgment on Mr. Nixon; or, finally, the unfolding to its constitutional conclusion of the process of impeachment, with seemingly overwhelming prospect of conviction and the President's involuntary removal from office.

The immediate choice is Mr. Nixon's and Mr. Nixon's alone. Against the now-defeating cries for his resignation, we see considerable merit in the President's attitude as expressed at an urgent cabinet meeting Tuesday, that he intends to "allow the Constitution to be the overriding factor."

The transfer of power must not only be orderly and in full respect of the Constitution; it must be perceived as such by all factions, all elements of American society. To frustrate or short-circuit the solemn process of impeachment that is now well engaged in the Congress could have two adverse effects. It might leave lingering doubts about the extent of the President's complicity in a broad range of impeachable offenses. It would also deprive the American political system of a conclusive opportunity

to define the fundamental principles of presidential accountability.

Those who advocate immediate resignation do so out of a deep and justified sense of betrayal, coupled with valid concern about the vacuum in the leadership of the nation. They argue that Mr. Nixon has now directly confirmed that a conspiracy to obstruct justice was designed and managed in the Oval Office of the President, and has consequently lost the trust of the American people.

But, in a legal sense, what is substantially new about Monday's disclosures? They are merely belated corroboration of a case that had already been convincingly established by a duly constituted investigative body. Moreover, Mr. Nixon's statement was most definitely not a confession that he was guilty of high crime or misdemeanor, of an impeachable offense within his view of the Constitution. On the contrary, the President insisted that his acknowledged deception and participation in the Watergate cover-up did not justify his removal from office.

Finally, his admissions and the accompanying three transcripts deal only with part of the bill of impeachment that has been prepared against him. To accept this statement as a guilty plea and suggest that resignation would now close the book on Watergate would leave too many loose ends, too many questions unresolved. It would do nothing to inhibit subsequent fostering of the myth of a President hounded out of office by his political enemies. Doubts could be created whether the President would actually have been convicted in an impeachment trial, whether his departure from office was really justified by the facts.

...The Constitutional Way

The interim alternative of stepping aside conditionally under the terms of the 25th Amendment would have some practical merit if there were any reason to believe that the rest of the impeachment process, now so far advanced, would be likely to drag on and on.

The fact is that the process of impeachment and conviction can now proceed far more rapidly than had been believed before, as both the speaker of the House and the majority leader of the Senate concluded in separate interviews Tuesday. Instead of the hundreds of hours of debate for which the House of Representatives was bracing itself, the absence of a determined opposition and of deliberate stonewalling tactics now means that the House can move with full responsibility in two or three days of debate, rather than the two weeks previously envisaged.

Similarly in the Senate, many of the reservations about the quality and availability of evidence, about the existence of direct links between the President and the cover-up conspiracy can now be laid to rest. For the sake of the historical record and the confidence of the people, now and in the future, in the integrity of the constitutional system, the issues on which the President

is to be removed must be fully aired in the Senate, acting as a court under the Constitution. Just in the interest of saving a few days, the Congress should not fall into the trap—once considered around the White House—of moving through pro forma votes to achieve an outcome that seems inevitable now but may appear interperate or unfair to future generations. The President's own demolition of any credible foundation on a strong and adamant defense during the period of deliberation provides all the assurances that are needed of fulfilling every requirement of due process without unreasonable foot-dragging.

From now on, in short, the impeachment and conviction of the President need not be a national agony, to be avoided at any cost. The nation has already gone through that agony, or the worst of it.

Resignation at an earlier time—far earlier—could have spared the people of this land much grief, as we then argued. But to frustrate the constitutional machinery now would deprive the republic of the benefits—the definitions of impeachable offenses, of strict accountability of the President under law, which alone can redeem that agony. That must be the overriding factor.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Turkish Steamroller on Cyprus

The Turks are acting very badly on Cyprus. With some tens of thousands of troops now ashore, they are forcibly removing thousands of long-resident Greek Cypriots in an evident effort to create a special jurisdiction for Turkish Cypriots. Reports of murder, rape and arson are being brought out by Greek Cypriot refugees. Despite a United Nations cease-fire appeal and a week ago, a Greek-Turkish agreement on a new cease-fire, the Turks go on expanding the area of their control. They have all but ignored attempts by United Nations units to establish buffer zones and they have pushed UN relief convoys aside. Supposedly Turkey invaded Cyprus on July 20 to save the Turkish minority from the feared consequences of the Athens-sponsored coup against Archbishop Makarios. But the Turks are now creating a new threat of their own and, in the process, losing much of the goodwill they had earlier gained.

Politically, the Turks have gone a long way—unilaterally—toward a new solution of the Cyprus question. They have begun a substantial population transfer to consolidate the Turkish Cypriots in their own areas. They have established the use of Turkish force to protect the Turkish Cypriot minority. They are setting up a separate administration, tied closely to mainland Turkey, for that minority. It is noteworthy, however, that the Turkish Cypriots themselves, while no doubt grateful to be spared the fate which the anti-Makarios coup promised them, seem still to desire to remain Cypriots and not to be folded into Turkey proper. This may not be so apparent while Turkish politicians take cheers back in Ankara. But it remains no less real a political fact on that account. We trust that, as talks on Cyprus resume

today in Geneva, the atmosphere will cool and a solution will be pursued which reflects not only the rights of the guarantors (Greece, Turkey, Britain) but the wishes of the two Cypriot communities themselves.

The contours of American policy continue to be difficult to discern. If the United States has tried to slow the Turkish steamroller on Cyprus, it has kept it pretty much to itself. This is unfortunate. The Turks' acts are objectionable and unfair in themselves in terms of the trouble and tension they are building into Cyprus. Moreover, these acts are weakening the new Greek government of Constantine Caramanlis. The United States has, and should accept, a real interest in using its influence to restrain the Turks so that Athens will not relapse into military rule. Responsible Greeks understand that. Unavoidably, Mr. Caramanlis must pay some part of the bill rung up by the military men who preceded him. For him to pay the whole bill, though, would be a disaster for him and for the case of democracy in Greece and for the American position there as well.

In the shadows one hears the dark suggestion that the United States is tolerating the Turkish advance on Cyprus in return for discreet Turkish agreement to restore its recently rescinded ban on growing opium. Turkish opium, or most of it, ends up as American heroin. We hope there is nothing to this cynical proposition. The Turks should, as we have said before, halt all legal opium cultivation. They should not ask or receive, in compensation, a free hand on Cyprus. An immediate display of respect for the Cyprus cease-fire will show conclusively that any talk of a connection to the opium ban is a baseless canard.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 8, 1899

PARIS—The greatest trial of modern times, the court-martial of Captain Dreyfus, was begun yesterday at Rennes. The chief interest of the proceedings turned on the interrogatory of the prisoner of the Ile du Diable. For the first time since the terrible charge was made against him he has been able to defend himself in a public court. Captain Dreyfus went through the ordeal unflinchingly, impressing the court's audience.

Fifty Years Ago

August 8, 1924

NEW YORK—Mr. William J. Fallon, the criminal lawyer, who is being tried on a charge of bribing a juror, today amplified his statement that he was being persecuted by Mr. William Randolph Hearst. He maintained that the Hearst verdict was because he Fallon, held the birth certificates of two children of a prominent actress. Fallon, one of the most famous criminal lawyers in New York, has been doing most of his own defense.



Inch by Inch

The Problems of Transition

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The mood of Washington has been transformed by President Nixon's confession of guilt in the Watergate cover-up. On both sides of the aisle in Congress, members are shocked but relieved by the evidence. The main question here is no longer whether the President will go, but how and when. He is not yet through, but he's finished.

This has released an odd mixture of paradoxical emotions. The capital is not really surprised to find that the President was involved in the cover-up, but it is startled by the brazen lies, astonished that the system finally produced clear evidence and an overwhelming consensus for conviction, puzzled that the President chooses, almost long for, the final punishment and humiliation, and vaguely sad about the human tragedy, but at the same time almost giddy that the shadow of Watergate is finally passing.

For the first time in over a year, men and women here can now talk seriously about reconciliation and plan together for the future and there is an eagerness to pass the bill of divorce and get on with the orderly transition from President Nixon to President Ford.

This will take some time. The leaders of both parties would like to hurry it along, but there are some problems. The House Judiciary Committee has yet to write its majority report supporting the three articles of impeachment, and it has to take into account the new damaging evidence finally disclosed by the President.

Minority Report

Once this is finished, it must lie on the table for three days so that any members on the committee still supporting the President can prepare their minority report.

The Senate is in no mood now for delaying tactics. The President in bringing the case to trial. Last week, it appeared that the White House might be able to stall the start of the Senate proceedings for weeks and prolong the debate for months, but the President's confession has clarified the issue and produced a determination by the leaders of both parties to get a final vote before the election in early November.

Even so, there will be an interregnum of three months with a lame-duck President. What will he do during this awkward period? Washington wonders about this. Would he agree, as some have suggested, to the creation of a council of state, composed of the Vice-President and the leaders of Congress, with whom he would agree to consult on major decisions of foreign and economic policy?

Perhaps more important, since he agrees that his impeachment is now a foregone conclusion, would Mr. Nixon agree to the careful preparation of Mr. Ford for his forthcoming responsibilities, and to the creation of machinery to assure that Mr. Ford's cabinet is ready to take over when Mr. Nixon's cabinet members send their resignations to the White House?

The council-of-state idea could be a bit clumsy, but the world will not stand still during Mr. Nixon's long farewell. There will

undoubtedly be new alarms overseas, and quite a few hiccups in the sick economy between now and November and the political and emotional pressure on the President will be severe. Thus the suggestion for a consultative council.

In more normal circumstances, the transition in the United States from one administration to another has been marked by a high degree of cooperation between the outgoing and the incoming administrations. For example, when President Eisenhower came to the end of his second term, he appointed a White House aide, Gen. Wilton Persons, to consult with Clark Clifford on the transition to the Kennedy administration. Mr. Clifford was also brought back by President Johnson to do the same job after the murder of President Kennedy in 1963.

In 1960, as Mr. Kennedy chose a new cabinet member, it was arranged between the election and the inauguration for that man to work closely with the cabinet officer he was to succeed, and this on-the-job training proved to be highly useful, even though Gen. Eisenhower's admiration for Mr. Kennedy at that time was not unqualified.

Kissinger's Fate

The present situation is obviously more difficult, for by cooperating with Mr. Ford, Mr. Nixon would seem to be assuming he will be convicted, but the problem of transition remains. Other governments obviously see the Nixon administration coming to an end and wonder what changes there will be in American policy toward them under Mr. Ford, whose experience in foreign affairs is not his strongest point.

Fortunately, the Vice-President has known Secretary of State Henry Kissinger ever since he started going to Mr. Kissinger's seminars at Harvard 15 years ago, and there is every indication that he will ask Mr. Kissinger to continue as secretary of state, and that Mr. Kissinger will agree, if invited.

Nevertheless, the need for a rapid transition is obvious. The Chinese, in particular, have been asking for reassurances of continuity in American policy ever since the impeachment of Mr. Nixon seemed certain, and Mr. Kissinger, twice this week, once at the Chinese Embassy here and again in public, has been trying to assure them and other nations that the foreign policy of the

United States has been settled on a steady course, with bipartisan support.

These will, just the same, be difficult days both for the President and the Vice-President. Mr. Nixon still has it in his power to help ease the way for his successor. If he cannot save himself, he can help those who inherit the wreckage. He can either go out and slam the door or open it generously to the Vice-President. This may be his last public act, and the manner of his going will be important.

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The connection of "human rights" to détente has been widely accepted in recent years, mostly in respect to "formal international law" and "disasters" inside the Soviet Union. And they pose no territorial challenge to the Kremlin. Their causes are certainly legitimate. But it is plain that at least part of the reason why their plight has become politicized is

Nixon's Amoral View of Politics

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—For three months Mr. Nixon's most obdurate supporters swallowed his transcripts, bite by bite, and declared them spicy but digestible. It was like watching a child-eating contest. The question was: How much could they swallow without throwing up?

The answer came when Mr. Nixon fed them the June 23, 1972, transcript. Until then, Mr. Nixon's defense was that he learned of the cover-up March 21, 1973, and was so bewildered that he acted slowly to end it.

This defense was ludicrous. Even the dishonestly edited transcripts show that on March 13, 1973, Messrs. Nixon and Dean discussed Gordon Strachan's role in the cover-up, and on Feb. 28, 1973, they discussed that Judge John Sirica had been unable to crack the cover-up.

But the June 23, 1972, tape, a smoking hotwax, proves that Mr. Nixon ordered a limit on the FBI investigation of Watergate, and ordered this for political purposes. In fine, he ordered a cover-up.

If the current impeachment process were a boxing match, the referee would stop the fight. Mr. Nixon has lost the ability to defend himself. That is why congressmen and senators are clamoring for resignation.

But resignation, the perennial Watergate panacea, is still a pernicious idea because it would leave Mr. Nixon in a position to merchandise his anti-constitutional and amoral view of politics.

If you still doubt that Mr. Nixon has such a view, the Aug. 18

issue of National Review magazine has an article in which a former White House speech writer recounts his involvement in drafting Spiro Agnew's televised victory last October.

The speech writer collaborated with another White House aide who spoke directly with Mr. Nixon on the Wednesday Agnew resigned.

"The President told him he had counseled Agnew Tuesday in these terms: the important thing is to stand unbowed, not to let them think they've broken you. I've faced these situations. Nixon went on, everyone in politics has to face them, and you can weather them if you just refuse to appear as a beaten man. That, said the President, was the way he had survived the loss in 1960, and the way Agnew should meet this reversal."

40 Pages

The "them" to whom Mr. Nixon referred was Mr. Nixon's Justice Department. Agnew's "reversal" consisted of being associated with felonies so numerous that the Justice Department summary of them filled 40 pages.

And Mr. Nixon said that being associated with felonies is comparable to being a felon.

Mr. Nixon looks upon politics as an amoral field of forces, and like Agnew, he probably believes he has sinned only in getting caught. His pep talk to Agnew is redundant evidence of the thinking that has reduced Mr. Nixon to ruin, and it is sobering evidence of the perverse and divisive things Mr. Nixon would say concerning his own resignation.

He would say, with a sincerity at once grotesque and pathetic,

that he has done no still wrong. Having escaped conviction by resigning, he says, with narrow technical acuity, that nothing had formally proved against him.

And to prove that he is beaten, he would invite his lions of bitter-end support against "them," meaning the nation.

To Judgment

So instead of urging Mr. Nixon to resignation, Congress should do its duty, which involves more than just prying Mr. Nixon from his desk. Congress's duty is to pronounce formal judgment against Mr. Nixon's conduct. Of that will cleanse the stain Mr. Nixon and his men from government.

"Mr. Nixon has said that destruction of justice is an impeachable offense. To any rational man, Mr. Nixon's release of June 23 transcripts, constituting confession of such obstructive felonies, is the only way Mr. Nixon still pleads to his actions do not 'justify' impeachment."

Until he personally, public and explicitly acknowledges he is guilty of an impeachable offense, he should not be encouraged to resign. Until Mr. Nixon confesses, formal conviction by the Senate is the only way to draw his target.

Besides, if any congressman or senator still want to vote against impeachment or conviction, I, one, want to know who they are. Even if only Sen. Carl Curtis, Nebraska, wants to vote for "I dissent," it serves the national interest to let Curtis make it known.

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...ing Guilty in U.S. Court ...ywer Admits \$10,000 Bribe ...Connally on Milk Prices

By William L. Claiborne

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (UPI).—Lawyer Jake Jacobsen admitted today to a charge of giving a \$10,000 payoff to Treasury Secretary John Connally in 1971 in exchange for recommendation to increase price supports.

At the terms of an agreement with the Watergate special action force, Jacobsen will serve as a government witness against Mr. Connally, who is the Nixon cabinet member indicted or to plead guilty on criminal offense.

In addition to the dismissal of the indictment in the milk case, federal prosecutors agreed to drop pursuit of an indictment in Abilene, Texas, in which Jacobsen is accused of misusing \$125,000 in a Texas savings and loan association's funds.

He was scheduled to go to trial on charges on Sept. 23, following his brief arraignment by chief U.S. District Judge Hart Jr. Jacobsen was released in the custody of his lawyer for a pre-arresting investigation.

Possible Penalties

A single-count bribery indictment carries a maximum prison term of two years and a fine of \$50,000.

Connally, who also is a former governor of Texas, is charged with six counts of taking bribes, conspiracy to obstruct justice and perjury. He will be arraigned by Judge Hart on Friday. If convicted on all counts, Mr. Connally could be given a 12-year sentence and fines totaling \$500,000.

Connally served as Treasury secretary under President Nixon for 18 months and remained an adviser to the President after he has denied the charges.



Thomas Eagleton

...en. Eagleton Wins Primary in Missouri

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP).—Thomas Eagleton, who stepped down as a vice-presidential pick two years ago, easily won reelection to the Senate Missouri Democratic primary today. He later said he would again seek national office.

Eagleton, who has no national ambitions, however, whether to seek high office or be asked, said Sen. Eagleton, who withdrew as George McGovern's running mate in 1972, disclosed that Sen. Eagleton had undergone treatment for alcohol depression.

He didn't think the events of the past two years had been forgotten, but he put into their historical context, voters will cast ballots on the events of 1972 and what happened in 1972, he said.

is fall, Sen. Eagleton will be the man to be defeated for the six years ago, former Reagan Congressman Thomas S. Parnell.

Kansas Results

Kansas Rep. Bill Roy won Democratic nomination to replace Sen. Robert Dole in the U.S. House of Representatives. Sen. Dole, a former Republican national chairman, was unopposed in the GOP primary.

Idaho Democratic Sen. Church

Idaho Democratic Sen. Frank Church was renominated by the state's precincts reporting. Sen. Church had 10,000 votes to 1,300 for the Republican opponent. The fall will be Bob H. Felt, former administrative assistant to Rep. Steve Symms, defeated two other candidates.

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saying, "Nobody could buy me... not for \$10,000 or \$10 million."

Jacobsen, a former lawyer for Associated Milk Producers Inc., replied in a firm voice, "I plead guilty, your honor," when asked by Judge Hart to respond to the first count of the indictment.

When asked by the judge whether he gave the money to Mr. Connally, he replied in a subdued tone, "Yes, sir."

The plea ended months of negotiation in which Jacobsen was persuaded by prosecutors to retract his earlier testimony that Mr. Connally twice rejected an offer of \$10,000 in dairy industry money, an offer made as part of a concerted attempt to influence the Nixon administration's policy on milk price supports.

Perjury Charge

The deal was complicated when Jacobsen was indicted in February for perjury, a charge that was later dismissed by Judge Hart on the grounds that the alleged lie was a "literally truthful" answer to the way the question was asked by the prosecutors.

Jacobsen was accused of falsely testifying a grand jury here in January that he had put the \$10,000 in a safe-deposit box in 1971 after receiving it from the milk producers, and that he never touched it until FBI agents checked the box last fall.

In a letter "embodying the understanding" that Jacobsen has with federal prosecutors, deputy special prosecutor Henry Ruth Jr. said that dismissal of the charges is conditioned on the Texas lawyer's "full and truthful" disclosures of the milk lobby payoffs.

In the letter to Jacobsen's lawyer, Charles McNelis, Mr. Ruth said that the agreement would not bar prosecution for any false testimony in the future, or for "any serious offenses committed... of which this office is presently unaware."

Jacobsen reportedly is prepared to testify that he gave Mr. Connally the \$10,000 in two installments after President Nixon's controversial 1971 increase in milk price supports.

A lawyer for Associated Milk Producers at the time, Jacobsen had enlisted Mr. Connally's help in the drive for higher support prices which Mr. Nixon approved at a meeting with Mr. Connally and other senior advisers on March 23, 1971.

Lobbyist's Statement

AMPI lobbyist Robert Lilly is quoted in court papers as saying that he gave the \$10,000 to Jacobsen "with the understanding that the money would be given to the Treasury secretary for his assistance."

Instead of giving Mr. Connally the entire \$10,000 at once, it is alleged in the indictment, Jacobsen made one \$5,000 payment on May 14, 1971, and put the rest in a safe-deposit box at the Riggs National Bank just across the street from the Treasury Department.

On Sept. 14, 1971, Jacobsen gave Mr. Connally the second installment, according to the indictment.

In addition to the charges of accepting the money "for and because of official acts performed by him," Mr. Connally is accused of concealing a cover story to thwart the Senate Watergate committee and grand jury investigations into the alleged payoffs.

Henry Gaisman, U.S. Inventor, Is Dead at 104

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (UPI).—Henry J. Gaisman, 104, inventor and philanthropist, died yesterday in White Plains, N.Y.

Mr. Gaisman, who never went to college, had 24 inventions to his credit in such fields as photography, cutlery and machinery.

One of his earlier inventions was bought in 1914 by the Eastman Kodak Co. for \$300,000, the highest price ever paid at that time for a single invention. It is now a device that made it possible to write captions on the film in the camera at the time the picture was taken.

Antonio Santamarina

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 7 (UPI).—Antonio Santamarina, a wealthy landowner and politician whose collection of paintings by modern masters aroused controversy when auctioned in London this year, died here on Monday.

Although inactive in Argentine politics in recent years, Mr. Santamarina was once a powerful member of the Conservative party.

Alexander B. Belishev

MOSCOW, Aug. 7 (UPI).—Alexander B. Belishev, 82, who fired the shot that launched the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917, died yesterday in Leningrad, newspapers said today.

Mr. Belishev, then a member of the Communist party, was commissar on board the Cruiser Aurora in Leningrad on the night of Nov. 7, 1917. Acting on party instructions, he ordered the firing of guns which was a prearranged signal for the Bolshevik uprising that led to the overthrow of the Czar.

Gene (Jug) Ammons

CHICAGO, Aug. 7 (UPI).—Gene (Jug) Ammons, 48, a leading tenor saxophonist who played with Miles Davis, Charlie Parker and Duke Ellington, died in Michigan Respite Medical Center yesterday.



WATERLESS POND—Cattle browsing on a ridge overlooking a dried-up pond near Eagle Butte, S. D. in one of 10 South Dakota counties that the governor, Richard Kneip, has asked to be declared disaster areas because of drought.

News Analysis From Coup to Concession—a Greek Drama

By Steven V. Roberts

ATHENS, Aug. 7 (NYT).—Two weeks ago Sunday, Joseph Sisco, the under secretary of state, was trying to negotiate a cease-fire on Cyprus between Greece and Turkey.

Three times he tried to call the Greek Premier, Konstantinos Karamanlis, the acting foreign minister. Again no answer.

"This," exploded Mr. Sisco, "is the goddamned government I've ever dealt with."

In truth, Greece no longer had a government.

Finally, Mr. Sisco gave up on the civilians and called the headquarters of the Greek military. There he reached Adm. Pavlos Arapakis, the naval chief of staff, and read him the cease-fire proposal from Ankara. The admiral agreed to the terms.

"Now, admiral," Mr. Sisco said, "Please forgive me for asking this, but do you speak for Brig. Gen. Ioannidis?"

Adm. Arapakis said that he did. And, with those words, the military dictatorship which had ruled Greece for more than seven years was over.

For more than six of those years, the dictatorship had been led by a colonel—later President—George Papadopoulos. Last November, he was overthrown in a coup led by Gen. Dimitrios Ioannidis, the head of the military police.

Leave of Absence

Two days after Mr. Sisco's phone call, power was restored to a civilian government headed by Premier Konstantinos Karamanlis and, last Friday, Gen. Ioannidis was granted a leave of absence for six months.

The full details of this sudden and startling downfall remain uncertain. But after talks with dozens of well-informed sources here, it seems clear that Gen. Ioannidis essentially destroyed himself, through his own arrogance and inexperience. It almost had to be so—no one else in Greece had the power to do it.

Gen. Ioannidis had derived his influence from two key sources. The military police had almost unlimited authority to pursue and punish political dissenters. Perhaps even more important, the general had developed a complex "watchdog" system of junior officers strategically placed throughout the military. Fanatically loyal and nationalists, these young officers practically ran the show, with even generals deferring to them.

The military rulers were never able to attract a civilian government of any talent or stature. When they tried to run things themselves, they mishandled the economy and embroiled the country in a nasty struggle with Turkey over the right to explore for oil in the Aegean Sea.

Suspected Makarios

Then came the conflict with Cyprus, where the President, Archbishop Makarios, was trying to rid the island of a terrorist group that favored enosis—union with Greece. As a fervent anti-Communist, Gen. Ioannidis suspected the archbishop for his ties to the Cypriot Communist party. And as a vigorous nationalist, the strongman shared the ideals of enosis, and of a new Greek empire with its capital in Athens.

Archbishop Makarios threw down a challenge by ordering the removal of 850 Greek officers who commanded the Cypriot National Guard. Gen. Ioannidis responded by siding—many say organizing—the coup that deposed the archbishop on July 15 and tried to kill him. It proved to be a fatal mistake.

As late as July 19, Foreign Minister Kypraios was insisting that the Turks would never invade Cyprus, which they had threatened before and never followed through, that they would accept the propaganda line that the coup was merely a squabble among Greek Cypriots, and did not affect the Turkish Cypriots at all. But to Ankara, the coup

directly threatened Turkish interests, and at dawn the next day the invasion began.

That morning, July 20, American diplomats met with Greek civilian and military leaders, including Gen. Ioannidis. They went away believing that Athens was ready to declare war and withdraw from the North Atlantic Alliance.

During that meeting, many of the politicians favored a government headed by Panayotis Kanellopoulos, the man deposed by the junta in 1967. When the meeting adjourned, Mr. Kanellopoulos apparently thought he would be premier and, according to a source, even started drafting a cabinet.

But at about the same time, Gen. Ioannidis placed a call to Paris and told Mr. Caramanlis that the nation was "desperate," and needed his leadership. Once it was clear that Mr. Caramanlis would return, any alternatives were quickly dismissed. By 2 a.m. the next day, July 24, Mr. Caramanlis was back in Athens, and three hours later he was sworn in.

Moreover, Gen. Ioannidis represented a hawkish faction that advocated war. But as the top generals coldly faced that prospect, they realized it would be a disaster. Morale in Greece was low, the mobilization had proved chaotic and inefficient, the Turks had enormous strategic superiority. Besides, the generals had not been consulted on the Cyprus situation, and they felt no obligation to support it.

Perhaps more important, some of the generals had been waiting for just this chance. They had cooperated with the coup in November because they had disliked President Papadopoulos, but by instinct and training they were traditionalists who felt that the military should get out of politics. After November, they found things worse, but had been unable to agree on an alternative. Now, faced with a catastrophe that was humiliating the country and the armed forces, they managed to work together.

By midday on July 21, Gen. Ioannidis was no longer attending the Greek-American meetings. By that evening, Adm. Arapakis was answering the phone at headquarters and, the next day in Washington, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was telling reporters that changes were imminent in the Greek government.

But now that the chiefs had the power, they were unnerved. With the fall of the junta, the puppet civilian government had literally disappeared.

By July 22, other pressures were building. Reliable reports said that Gen. Ioannidis, head of the Third Army in northern Greece, presented a petition signed by 40 of his officers urging a return to civilian rule. Some observers feel that the statement by Mr. Kissinger in Washington helped serve as a catalyst, by convincing the generals that the United States wanted a change in leadership.

The generals had a feeling of total failure—not of themselves so much as of the dictatorial regime. "And under the pressure of external danger, they showed themselves sensitive to the national interest. They really had no alternative."

U.S. Rail Yard Blast Kills 3 and Injures 66

WENATCHEE, Wash., Aug. 7 (UPI).—An explosion in a railroad yard yesterday flattened a half-mile-wide area, killing at least three persons and injuring 66, police said.

The explosion was in a building known as a heaterhouse, used to store gases for refrigeration of railroad cars.

"Devastation for a quarter mile around this area is almost complete," police said.

Two More Suspects Sought Three Italian Rightists Held In Train Bombing Fatal to 12

BOLOGNA, Aug. 7 (UPI).—Italy's national anti-terrorist squad today arrested three alleged members of a neo-fascist group suspected in the weekend bombing of the Rome-Munich express train. Two more suspects were sought.

Investigators said one of the suspects in custody, Emanuele Bartoli, 19, of Cartaria di Scoto, near Bologna, was charged several months ago with attempted homicide for an attack on a member of an extreme left-wing organization.

The other suspects seized in pre-dawn raids were identified as Italo Bono, 20, and Gaetano Casali, 42, both of Bologna. Authorities refused to say where they were picked up.

Searches of the suspects' homes produced arms and "compromising" documents linking them to the train bombing and to an abortive dynamiting hours earlier of Bologna's Public Security Commission offices, authorities said. The suspects are believed to belong to Ordine Nero (black order).

Security Checks

The bomb on the Italian express exploded early Sunday as the train neared the end of the longest double-track tunnel in Europe, which passes under the Apennine Mountains between Florence and Bologna.

Railroad police said security checks of passengers and baggage by the 600-man force have been heightened and plainclothesmen are making spot searches among the 7,000 trains traveling daily in Italy.

Typical Manifesto

The evidence included the manuscript of a typewritten manifesto left in a telephone booth Monday in which an Ordine Nero cell claimed responsibility for the train bombing, warning that urban guerrillas could plant bombs "where we want, any time, in any place" and said Nazism "will return for the salvation of Italy."

Investigators said the suspects' voices matched those of anonymous callers who told the newspaper Il Resto del Carlino about the Ordine Nero manifesto and said Padua would be their next target.

One of the callers said Padua would "pay heavily" for the unsolved assassination of two members of the Italian government.

France Adopts Prison Reforms Following Riots

PARIS, Aug. 7 (Reuters).—The French government today adopted a series of long-awaited prison reforms—after several weeks of riots and disorders in the country's jails.

The reforms include more visiting hours, permission to receive books and publications of the prisoners' choice, improved living conditions and higher pay for prisoners who work in jail.

Legislation will also be introduced concerning social security rights and possible benefits for the families of prisoners.

The measures had been expected last week but the prisons were then still in the throes of the riots and the authorities decided to wait until the situation became calmer.

At the height of the troubles, a majority of France's 170,000 prisoners—with a penal population of some 28,000—were affected by the riots. Six persons were killed, hundreds injured and extensive damage caused during the troubles.

Meningitis Epidemic Reported by Finland

HELSINKI, Aug. 7 (UPI).—The Finnish Public Health Service said today that it was negotiating with the U.S. Public Health Service for vaccine to fight an epidemic of Group A meningitis.

Olavi Elo, the medical board's office chief, said, "We have an epidemic and it is serious." He said that 367 cases had been reported this year and he estimated that 5 per cent of the victims had died. He did not have complete fatality figures.

Mexico City Protest

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 7 (AP).—Some 200 riot police broke up a demonstration by students and about 200 peasants who were demanding land in Mexico City yesterday after some of the protesters smashed shop windows, police said.

Talks About Azores Base

LISBON, Aug. 7 (AP).—The United States and Portugal will begin negotiations in Washington next month on continuing the U.S. Air Force base at Lajes in the Azores, the Foreign Ministry announced today.

The extension of the 1951 agreement expired Sunday but was automatically prolonged since neither nation gave notice of cancellation. U.S. officials said.

Meanwhile, in Angola, the daily newspaper Provincia de Angola today said that an estimated 30 deaths were caused by incidents in the Luanda suburbs in the last two nights. There were more burnings and looting of white-owned stores and houses in the suburbs of the capital, official sources said. The city was calm today.

Deaths of 12 in Train Bombing

ROME, Aug. 7 (UPI).—Twelve persons were killed and 120 injured in the bombing of the Rome-Munich express train Sunday.

The train was carrying 1,200 passengers and 100 crew members.

The explosion occurred in a tunnel between Florence and Bologna.

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Come once a month. Come once in a lifetime. No matter when, we're sure we'll have a special place in your hearts. Because you'll find the warmth and familiarity of a home even if you're halfway round the world from your home.

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We can give you a long list of charming contrasts, plainly characteristic of us. We can talk to you lengthily of what to see, what to do. You don't have to take in everything—but we'd like you to know they're all here.

DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM

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MUSIC

Human Dimension for 'Tristan'

By David Stevens

BAYREUTH, West Germany (IHT).—"Tristan und Isolde" has returned to the Bayreuth festival program this year, musically vivid and in a new staging of human dimensions—a daunting challenge successfully met by a festival determined not to live in the past.

Mormons to Drop Scout Racial Bar

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 7 (Reuters).—The Mormon Church has said it will no longer prevent black youths from becoming patrol leaders in Boy Scout troops it sponsors.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints made the announcement Saturday shortly before Boy Scout leaders were to appear in court here to answer a discrimination charge by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The NAACP said it was not satisfied with the Mormon declaration and would continue its suit.

Under church rules, senior patrol leaders had to be deacons. Blacks cannot hold the post of deacon or any other office in the church's priesthood.

The change in Scout rules will not affect the church's policy toward blacks. Church officials said it would take a divine revelation to do that.

A new "Tristan" is a challenge at any time, but especially so here and now. Wieland Wagner's 1932 production, abstract and symbolic, was a stylistic culmination for post-war Bayreuth and a landmark of operatic production in general. But it also was an impossible act to follow and, especially with the death of Wieland, it meant another direction had to be found.

August Everding, the stage director, and Josef Svoboda, the designer, were the first from outside the Wagner family circle to ply their trade at post-war Bayreuth with their production of "The Flying Dutchman" five summers ago. This "Tristan" is their second Bayreuth starting so their work and ideas clearly have some effect in determining the festival's course as it approaches its 176th centennial—and that of the first cyclic performance of the "Ring" tetralogy.

In this "Tristan," Everding turned his back on archetypes and stylized movement in favor of presenting the music drama in human terms. For the most part, he had relatively youthful, fresh-faced singers who moved and acted with freedom and in ways that communicated without the need of Freudian interpretation. There is a loss on the heroic side, but since there is a world crisis in heroic voices, this is one way of turning it to good account.

Distinction

Another focal point of this production was its unambiguous distinction between the real and the transcendental. Svoboda's

sets, simple in their basic conception but sophisticated in the use of lighting and projections—each had a central realistic element: an identifiable ship deck in the first act, a tower and surrounding woods in the second, the huge tree that shadows the dying Tristan in the third. But when the two lovers left the world of others to enter their own—after drinking the potion, during the love duet, and for the "Liebestod"—these real objects dissolved into space or were swallowed up in darkness.

The forward part of the stage was left uncluttered, and much of the time Everding filled it with vivid movement, although long stretches of the love duet defeated him. In Catarina Ligendza he had an appealing and intelligent Isolde who acted with almost girlish intensity and sang with youthful ardor and ample power, despite some lapses in the middle and lower registers. Yvonne Minton was almost her alter ego as Brangäne, a contemporary and a friend more than a subordinate. She also was responsible for the most reliable singing of the evening, along with Kurt Moll, who poured out floods of rich bass sound as King Mark. Donald McIntyre was a rough old soldier of a Kurvenal, while Helge Brühlhoff, as Tristan, was a problematic bit of casting. He generally acted woodenly and his singing was sometimes gruff and uncertain of pitch, although he had good moments, notably the end of the second act.

But musically, the heights of this production were reached by



Catarina Ligendza, left, and Yvonne Minton.

way of the orchestra pit, where the festival orchestra was in splendid form and where Carlos Kleiber was making his first appearance here. His was a performance forged in a hot fire,

of glowing intensity and rich in dramatic nuance.

Göts Friedrich and Jürgen Rose are the only other outside director and designer to have worked at Bayreuth, and their 1972 production of "Tannhäuser" is not only still on display at the current festival, but seems finer and more cohesive than when it "scandalized" the first-night audience when it was new. Friedrich's original and psychologically rich staging and Rose's striking use of color makes this a staging that rewards re-seeing.

There have been no notable cast changes. Bernd Weikl's smooth Wolfram and Hans Sotin's stern Landgrave still take vocal honors. Gwyneth Jones is still doubling in the two female roles, and still more happily as the intensely love-stricken Elisabeth than as the proprietress of Venusberg, while Hermin Esser's struggle with the difficult kille role now seems to cost him more effort for less results. Heinrich Holzeiser's conducting was knowing and sensitive and the Bayreuth chorus lived up to its very great reputation.

Wieland Wagner's productions are gone, but his brother Wolfgang is still in charge of the festival, and under him and with new artistic blood, it is clear that Bayreuth is still a shrine, but has no intention of becoming a museum.

Comedian Al Lewis, who also directed the show, said in a monologue that he had awakened in terror the other day when there was a knock on the door. His wife said it was only the milkman.

"Democracy," he said, "is when the doorbell rings at 4 a.m. and you know it is the milkman."

Yield: Eight to 12 servings.

NOTE: Brisket of beef may be substituted for flanken but it will not be as juicy. American methods of butchering beef vary from those used in Europe. Flanken (in French "alouettes") comes from the underside of the beef, near the hind quarters. Brisket (in French "tendron" and "flanchet" or "bavette à pot-au-feu") also comes from the underside, from mid-section to the front quarters.

U.S.-made home smokers may be ordered from L. I. Bean, Inc., Freeport, Maine 05032. They cost about \$27.50—plus shipping charges. These smokers operate on 110 volts. British-made portable smoking ovens for meat and fish are available from William Page, Ltd., Caterers' Supplies, 31 Shaftesbury Ave., London W.1 at \$23.35, plus shipping charges. These ovens can be used either on a stove or on an alcohol burner.

Home-cured Corned Beef

7 quarts water

3 cups kosher salt, approximately

1 raw egg in the shell for testing brine

1 six-to-nine-pound brisket of beef

3 cloves garlic, peeled

20 cloves

1 bay leaf

6 sprigs fresh thyme or 1 teaspoon dried

1/2 tablespoon salt (potassium nitrate), available in drug stores.

Homemade Pastrami, Corned Beef

By Craig Claiborne

NEW YORK, (IHT).—Robert Louis Stevenson once set down a haunting, poignant and much quoted reflection on food. He has Ben Gryn say in "Treasure Island": "Many's the long night I've dreamed of cheese—roasted, mostly." I recently thought of that line again in relation to displaced New Yorkers. In the Alaskan tundra or on the banks of the Ganges, New Yorkers yearn for the delicacies of Manhattan, particularly for their corned beef or pastrami. Over the years, I have had scores of requests from these displaced souls, asking for directions on how to cure one's own. If one can find the basics—a slab of beef flanken or brisket of beef and a smoker—the recipe, basically simple, is here. Pastrami? In summer? Indeed, yes. And in winter, spring or fall as well.

Home-cured Pastrami

1 four-and-one-half-pound slab beef flanken (see note)

1/2 cup salt, preferably kosher

2 tablespoons sugar

2 teaspoons ground ginger

1 teaspoon salt (potassium nitrate), available in drug stores

1 tablespoon coriander seeds

1/4 cup peppercorns

1 clove finely chopped garlic

1. Pat the meat dry.

2. Combine the salt, sugar, ginger and salt (potassium nitrate) in a mixing bowl.

3. Coarsely crush the coriander seeds and peppercorns, using a mallet or the bottom of a clean, heavy skillet. Or grind coarsely.

Add them to the bowl along with the garlic. Blend well. Rub the mixture into the meat.

4. Place the seasoned meat in a plastic bag and seal tightly. Place in a tray large enough to hold it. Refrigerate and turn the bag over once a day so that the meat seasons evenly. Let the meat cure for seven or eight days.

5. Remove the meat and drain the liquid that accumulated. Save the solid seasonings and discard the liquid. Rub the solid seasonings back into the meat. Use a needle to run a string through the meat. Tie the ends of the string together. Suspend the meat on the string and let it dry in a dry, cool windy place or use an electric fan. Dry for about 24 hours.

6. Hang the meat in a smoker (see note) and smoke two and one-half to three hours at about 150 to 160 degrees, or smoke according to the manufacturer's instructions.

7. To cook, cover with cold unsalted water and simmer two hours or until the meat is tender.

Yield: Eight to 12 servings.

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Home-cured Corned Beef

7 quarts water

3 cups kosher salt, approximately

1 raw egg in the shell for testing brine

1 six-to-nine-pound brisket of beef

3 cloves garlic, peeled

20 cloves

1 bay leaf

6 sprigs fresh thyme or 1 teaspoon dried

1/2 tablespoon salt (potassium nitrate), available in drug stores.

COOKING

1. To cure the brisket, you will need a large earthenware, enamel or stainless-steel crock. Do not add the meat to the crock at this time.

2. Pour the water into the crock and add the salt, stirring to dissolve it. Add the egg. The egg is used to test the salt content of the brine. If the egg floats in the solution, it is ready. If it does not float, continue adding salt a little at a time, stirring to dissolve, until the egg floats. Remove the egg.

3. Add the brisket to the brine. Add the garlic, cloves, peppercorns, bay leaf, thyme and salt. Stir well. Place a clean, heavy weight on the meat to make certain it is covered. Place a lid on the crock and refrigerate for from 8 to 12 days. Turn the brisket occasionally, but keep it weighted down.

4. When ready to cook the corned beef, remove it from the brine and rinse it well. Follow the instructions below for cooking corned beef.

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How to Cook Corned Beef

1 six-to-nine-pound corned beef, home-cured or purchased.

Water to cover to the depth of one inch over top of meat

1 onion, sliced

6 sprigs fresh thyme or 1 teaspoon dried

16 peppercorns

1 clove garlic, sliced

1 carrot, scraped and cut into three-inch lengths

2 ribs celery, trimmed and cut into three-inch lengths

1. Combine all the ingredients in a kettle. Do not add salt. Bring to the boil and simmer two to three hours or until tender.

2. Remove the corned beef and cut it into the thinnest possible slices. Serve with rye bread slices and mustard and/or butter. Serve with garlic pickles on the side.

Yield: Twelve or more servings.

LONDON: Whistling Along With Roger Whittaker

By Henry Pleasant

LONDON (IHT).—One of my earliest musical memories is of an old record by the Arthur Pryor Band of a song called "The Whistler and His Dog." It was whistled clearly and insistently by a very good whistler, and, indeed, if memory serves, with an answering bark by the dog.

At Jolson whistled while he worked in those days, and so, a generation later, did Bing Crosby. I cannot remember any other singer whistling in public since then, although it may be that I haven't caught the right singers at the right times and places. In general whistling seems to have gone out of fashion, with casual or habitual whistlers looked at askance as nuts or minor public nuisances.

Thus I was as surprised as I was pleased, and as pleased as I was surprised, at Roger Whittaker's opening at The Talk of The Town the other night to hear this Kenyan-born singer-songwriter-guitarist-folklorist take whistling choruses after whistling choruses, one lover after the other. He even had the audience whistling along, telling them how it's possible to whistle by inhaling as well as by exhaling.

It's a trick, he said the next day, that he learned from Africans in his native Nairobi. But he uses it, as they do, only for special effects. In whistling a song he sticks to straight exhaling, just as you or I do—if we whistled.

Paraguayan Music

"Yes, I remember 'The Whistler and His Dog,'" he told me. "I whistled it—'and of course I heard Al Jolson and Bing Crosby on records and admired them enormously. But it was not their example that set me to serious whistling. I'm interested in folk music of all peoples, and it was a record of Paraguayan music I got hold of while still in Nairobi that put me on the track. There was a sound there, made by a South American wooden flute that I couldn't approximate on my guitar. So I tried whistling it and found that I could get that same gentle, mellow whistling sound."

"I use no tricks, no props. I have known some whistlers—Ronnie Ronald was one—who use their fingers and hands to color and shape the whistling sounds, and do astonishing imitations of bird calls and that sort of thing. Real virtuosity. But I just whistle in the ordinary way. I practice, of course."

It would be difficult to imagine anyone accomplishing, without practice, what Whittaker brings off in one of his numbers, "Pinch Whistler," when he closes with an upward chromatic scale covering an entire octave, trailing a warble on each step of the scale, picturing down in the Pinch country. He has sustained this cadence for 28 seconds. Try it.

The combination of a love of folk music and the habit of combining whistling and singing has taken him to Europe, South

dinavia, South America, Australia, New Zealand, the Soviet Union and Canada, and has resulted in his best-known album, "Whistling Around the World." His program at The Talk of The Town includes "Mexican Whistler," "Pinch Whistler" and a Scottish number, "Skye Boat Song," in which he achieves a kind of happy effect.

Some Problems

"Whistling has created some problems, too," he told me. "I think of myself as primarily a singer and songwriter, but it's the whistling that sticks in people's memories. I suppose it's because nobody whistles anymore, and on TV, especially, it's odd to see a bloke standing up there in close-up pursuing his lips and whistling."

"I was in a big song competition in Rio de Janeiro, the Rio Festival of Music, in 1963, and finished well up with a song of mine called 'New World in the Morning,' using my 'Mexican Whistler' as a sort of encore. The whole festival was televised, and as I moved up toward the finals I was seen and heard by millions. Well, the result was that everywhere I went in Rio people recognized me as the fellow who whistled, and started whistling 'Mexican Whistler' at me. They loved it. If that had been my competition number I would have won in a walk—or a whistle."

"Speaking of TV reminds me of another problem. A whistle is like a voice, better some days and under certain conditions than others. You can be in good or bad luck just as you can be in good or bad voice. TV is tough on a whistler because of the heat from the lights. TV studios tend to be dry. Your lips dry up and you can't be forever moistening them under close-up."

Belle Stiffness

Roger Whittaker may not yet have achieved the virtuosity or the notoriety of an American Al Jolson, famous a century ago as "The Belle Stiffness," whose performances, according to a contemporary account, were "equally sensational in the drawing rooms of emperors and maharajas and the homes of the intelligentsia of the world's capitals." Her art has been preserved on some of the very earliest Edison cylinders, her first recording dating from 1887.

Nor has he quite the accomplishments of a young man reported on by the Austrian Society for Experimental Phonetics in 1935 who could whistle two-part fugues. One of this whistler's numbers was the "Edmond" overture, in which he "succeeded" in obtaining a real orchestration, testifying to the possession of a remarkable imitator's taste."

Whittaker wouldn't want to. It would mean a further intrusion of his whistling on his singing, and he is precise, not without reason, of his mellow baritone than he is of his whistle. Little has pleased him more than the remark of an Irish throat specialist who took a look at his larynx a few years ago and said: "Do you know when was the last time I saw a pair of vocal cords like that? When I examined Bing Crosby!" Well, Bing, too, was a whistler.

Yield: Eight to 12 servings.

NOTE: Brisket of beef may be substituted for flanken but it will not be as juicy. American methods of butchering beef vary from those used in Europe. Flanken (in French "alouettes") comes from the underside of the beef, near the hind quarters. Brisket (in French "tendron" and "flanchet" or "bavette à pot-au-feu") also comes from the underside, from mid-section to the front quarters.

U.S.-made home smokers may be ordered from L. I. Bean, Inc., Freeport, Maine 05032. They cost about \$27.50—plus shipping charges. These smokers operate on 110 volts. British-made portable smoking ovens for meat and fish are available from William Page, Ltd., Caterers' Supplies, 31 Shaftesbury Ave., London W.1 at \$23.35, plus shipping charges. These ovens can be used either on a stove or on an alcohol burner.

Home-cured Corned Beef

7 quarts water

3 cups kosher salt, approximately

1 raw egg in the shell for testing brine

1 six-to-nine-pound brisket of beef

3 cloves garlic, peeled

20 cloves

1 bay leaf

6 sprigs fresh thyme or 1 teaspoon dried

1/2 tablespoon salt (potassium nitrate), available in drug stores.

Political Satire Makes a Comeback in Greece

By Charles Mohr

ATHENS (IHT).—The sudden fall of Greece's military junta has brought an equally sudden return of political satire to the musical reviews that Athenians love.

Hitting, irreverent political comment and lampooning have been quickly added to the sketches in a half-dozen review theaters in the last few days, drawing capacity crowds to such open-air theaters as the Metropolitan with its retitled show, "The People Have Won."

Loud applause greets Stavros Paravas—who had been imprisoned on the concentration-camp island of Yarrow—as he bounds onto the Metropolitan stage with a cocky grin and shouts, "I'm back."

Paravas had been jailed last winter for a pun that linked the name of the President, Lieut. Gen. Phaedon Giziakis, with a word meaning silly blunder.

"Tell it all," shouted the crowd

the other night as Paravas led a male chorus dressed in the baggy pants of Cretan shepherds in a song-and-dance routine that aimed barbs at George Papadopoulos, the former junta leader, and at the American secretary of state, Henry Kissinger.

Another Review

Among the other reviews drawing large crowds is one called "Our Leader Has Eyebrows," a reference to the eyebrows of the new Premier, Constantine Caranmanlis, but through a trick of rhyme also a bawdy reference to masculinity.

The reviews are a strange mixture of kicking chorus girls, stand-up comics, singers and stars backed by male choruses who echo the comedy songs.

The level of dancing is not high—about comparable to a college review—but the singing is good and it all seems to delight the middle-class Greek audiences who sit entranced from 10 p.m.

to 1:30 a.m., with a short break for sherbet and iced coffee.

The sidewalks on Alexandras Street were jammed the other night with about 1,200 ticket holders who hurried to find seats on the crushed gravel in front of the stage. A camera crew was pushed back to let in the starlight and the night air.

Much of the humor is bawdy and earthy, including references to supposed sexual deviations of one junta leader.

Many jokes centered on the phoenix bird, which the junta adopted as a national symbol of military rule. Everyone from grandmothers to young children roared with laughter when a male chorus clowning through a sketch about a karate class shouted: "The bird has flown. The colonels have covered their birds with a fig leaf."

Whenever the orchestra or an entertainer broke into one of the formerly banned songs of com-

poser Mikis Theodorakis, there was loud applause.

In a reference to former President George Papadopoulos's remark that Greece had to remain in a cast until it was well enough for democracy, Paravas said "The Greek people don't want casts" or tanks in the streets.

He also asked slyly how Kissinger had seemed to show advance knowledge of the change of government and sang, "Could it be he intervened in our internal affairs?"

Some of the humor was so Greek in language and spirit as to be almost untranslatable, but some was universal.

Comedian Al Lewis, who also directed the show, said in a monologue that he had awakened in terror the other day when there was a knock on the door. His wife said it was only the milkman.

"Democracy," he said, "is when the doorbell rings at 4 a.m. and you know it is the milkman."

Yield: Eight to 12 servings.

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Nixon Rumors Fuel NYSE Rally

Dow Up 23.78; Trading Slows

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange rallied sharply today on continued rumors that President Nixon would resign.

Published reports in Rhode Island and Arizona newspapers this afternoon fed the advance, despite official denials. Late in the day, a television news broadcast said the President had talked to Sen. Barry Goldwater and indicated he plans to resign.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which had been ahead all day, spurted in the last minutes of trading jumping from 19 1/2 to 19 3/4 before the close to up 23.78 at the finish.

Brokers said investors found the recurring reports of an impending resignation hopeful and looked forward to a quick end to the Nixon administration and the establishment of a more stable government.

Volume totaled 13.38 million shares down from the 15.77 million traded yesterday.

Coca-Cola picked up 4 7/8 to 88 3/8 after announcing plans to use high fructose corn syrup, a new type of natural nutritive sweetener, in the formulas of soft drinks other than Coca-Cola.

Polaroid advanced 1 1/2 to 39 1/2 and Bell & Howell 5 1/8 to 14 1/2. Bell & Howell withdrew from an agreement to make equipment associated with an instant motion picture system.

Southdown was up 1 1/8 to 11 1/2 and Sun Oil was down 3/4 to 39 1/4. Late yesterday, Southdown said it intends to sell seven of its fully-developed oil and gas properties to Sun for about \$50 million.

The American Stock Exchange index climbed 1.27 to 78.96.

Syntex was most active, closing up 2 1/8 to 40 7/8. Westair Industries rose 1 7/8 to 15 1/4 and McCulloch Oil was down 1 1/2 to 4 1/2.

Bonds Strong

Bond prices again closed strong. Dealers said that by the end of the day investors and short-coverers were buying "anything they could get their hands on."

The Treasury today auctioned \$1.75 billion of 9 percent, six-year notes. Yesterday's offering of \$2.25 billion was oversubscribed by some \$2 billion and the issue was trading at a premium through today's session.

The longer notes were strong on unofficial trading late in the session, with dealers quoting

Mobil Oil Bid for Marcor Is Biggest Take-Over Ever

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—In what could be the most expensive U.S. corporate take-over ever, Mobil Oil Corp. plans to pay more than \$800 million to acquire control of Marcor Inc.

Mobil, the nation's second largest oil company, said yesterday that under its proposed takeover of Marcor, it will make a cash tender offer for part of Marcor's common at \$35 a share and series A preferred stock at \$70 a share.

Marcor common closed yesterday on the New York Stock Exchange at \$24.25 a share, down 1 1/2 cents, and the series A preferred closed unchanged at \$48 a share. Terms of the Mobil offer were announced after the market closed.

In addition, Mobil will purchase directly from Marcor a new series of voting preferred stock for \$200 million.

Directors of Marcor, the Chicago-based parent of Montgomery Ward & Co. and Container Corp. of America, said they will support Mobil's offer.

The tender offer is for common and series A preferred stock with a total of 17.25 million votes. Marcor has nearly 20 million common shares outstanding, each with one vote, plus nearly six million shares of series A preferred, each with two votes, for a total of 41 million votes outstanding.

Mobil said its purchase of the new issue of preferred would result in Marcor having an additional eight million votes outstanding, all of which would be owned by Mobil. In addition, Mobil already owns 1.25 million Marcor common shares, purchased last year on the open market.

To Get Controlling Share

With the shares it already holds, the tender offer and the purchase of the new issues of preferred would give Mobil a 54 percent interest in Marcor.

However, there is a chance the Justice Department may more to block the acquisition. When Mobil announced its intention to make an offer in June, the agency's anti-trust division immediately started looking into the plan. And Mobil rejected a recent Justice Department request that it notify the agency 60 days in advance if it decided to go ahead with the offer.

Mobil said it has been "advised by counsel that the acquisition wouldn't violate the anti-trust law, but Mobil can't predict whether the anti-trust division will commence a lawsuit to attack the offer."

Company Reports

American Motors		1974	1973
Third Quarter			
Revenue (millions)		\$81.1	\$72.0
Profit (millions)		19.0	16.9
Per Share		0.62	0.61
Year-to-Date			
Revenue (millions)		1,600.1	1,400.0
Profit (millions)		34.8	40.8
Per Share		1.19	1.49
Eltra		1974	1973
Qtr. to June 28			
Revenue (millions)		233.73	177.60
Profit (millions)		8.91	8.56
Per Share		1.26	1.13
Gramman		1974	1973
Second Quarter			
Revenue (millions)		275.5	254.9
Profit (millions)		5.19	5.34
Per Share		0.76	1.25
First Half			
Revenue (millions)		531.0	440.0
Profit (millions)		13.5	13.9
Per Share		1.36	2.04
Jefferson-Pilot Corp.		1974	1973
First Half			
Revenue (millions)		220.35	200.55
Profit (millions)		27.3	33.9
Per Share		1.13	0.99

Tape Bares Nixon's Distaste for Economics

By Leonard Silk

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—There is something for everybody in the newly released presidential tapes—even economists. Before have the mysteries of White House economic thinking and policy making been so marvelously disclosed.

On June 23, 1973, presidential aide H. R. Haldeman asked the President whether he had got the report that the British had floated the pound.

"No, I don't think so," said Mr. Nixon. "They did," said Mr. Haldeman. "That's devaluation?" asked the President.

"Yeah," said his chief aide-de-camp. "Flanagan's [White House financial adviser Peter Flanagan] got a report on it here."

"I don't care about it," said Mr. Nixon. "Nothing we can do about it."

Mr. Haldeman then tried to get the President to hold still for a run-down of the Flanagan report, but Mr. Nixon did not want to hear it. Mr. Haldeman told him that Mr. Flanagan argued that the British float showed the wisdom of the U.S. refusal to consider convertibility until "we get a new monetary system."

The President said: "Good. I think he's right. It's too complicated for me to get into."

Mr. Haldeman, still determined to brief the President, told him, as the official transcript has it, that "Burns [Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board] expects a 5 percent devaluation against the dollar."

Mr. Nixon said: "Yeah, O.K. Fine."

Mr. Haldeman, pressing to keep the President involved, said, "Burns is concerned about speculation about the lira."

But Mr. Nixon said: "Well, I don't give a (expletive deleted) about the lira. (unintelligible)"

The President then asked how "the House

debt" was reacting to some (unintelligible) development and Mr. Haldeman told him, "All our people are, they think it's a great—a great sh—"

"There ain't a vote in it," responded Mr. Nixon. "Only George Shultz [Treasury Secretary] and people like that think it's great (unintelligible). There's no votes in it, Bob." Thus the President ended the morning's economic discussion.

From this record, future economic historians will have as useful a key to the

'I don't give a (expletive deleted) about the lira...'

decipherment of Nixonomics as Egyptologists find in the Rosetta stone. Here are some preliminary findings:

First, Mr. Nixon apparently shrank from economics and disliked taking the time to hear the details of an economic issue. In that respect, there is nothing unique about him among presidents.

Mr. Nixon, in the recorded episode, resists but does not completely turn off his briefers. However, after buying the general line, Mr. Nixon says: "It's too complicated for me to get into."

Second, Mr. Nixon reacts hyperpolitically to economic issues. "There ain't a vote in it," he says about congressional reaction to some economic event.

Mr. Nixon's lack of concern about the economic merits of an issue compared with its political consequences has been inferred before, most dramatically in the case of his abrupt swings from anti-controls to wage and price controls and back again. But he

had never put his political economics explicitly, as in these tapes.

Third, Mr. Nixon could dramatically change policy without batting an eye. Approving the Flanagan report's conclusion that the downward float of the pound showed the wisdom of America's refusal to make the dollar convertible until "we get a new monetary system," the President merely says: "Good. I think he's right."

Mr. Nixon's shift away from the Smithsonian effort to rescue the system of fixed exchange rates was indeed a necessary and radical change in the world monetary system.

However, a floating-rate system has proved to be less stable and more inflationary than Mr. Nixon or his advisers had hoped. And it certainly has not liberated domestic economic policy from concerns about the international balance of payments.

Fourth, Mr. Nixon manifests a harsh nationalism in his international economic thinking. Speaking of the danger of the lira that was (and is) worrying Mr. Burns, the President says, "I don't give (expletive deleted) about the lira."

If this is a technical rather than a political judgment, the President could not have been more wrong. And if it is a political rather than a technical judgment, the Italians could scarcely have reason for greater annoyance and concern—nor could other members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or the European Economic Community.

On both counts, the comment reflects the over-all tone and substance of the Nixon economic doctrine that emerged in mid-1971 to the effect that the major confrontations of the future would be in the economic arena among the five great powers—the United States, the USSR, the Soviet Union, China and Japan.

Finally, there is a rather heavy anti-intellectual tone in Mr. Nixon's taped remarks.

'What Will It Do for My Pocket?'

Wall Street Favors Departure of Nixon

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—Conjecture that President Nixon might resign sent prices on Wall Street soaring again today.

Italy Borrows \$600 Million

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—Italy has completed arrangements to borrow the equivalent of \$600 million in various currencies from the International Monetary Fund.

IMF officials said they are not making any announcement of this action, but other sources said that arrangements were completed late last week for Italy to obtain the funds.

It is understood that Italy is drawing currencies from the IMF in the full amount of its net creditor position, plus its first "credit tranche" against a \$1.2 billion standby loan announced last April.

Belgium Repaid

BRUSSELS, Aug. 7 (Reuters)—Italy has borrowed 3.5 billion Belgian francs (about \$62 million) from the IMF, informed sources said today.

The francs, borrowed last week, were used to settle the whole of Italy's remaining debt to the Belgian National Bank for support given to the lira before it was floated freely in February last year, they said.

The transaction showed on the national bank's latest weekly balance sheet in a rise to 25.55 billion francs from 22.34 billion francs in its IMF holding.

Swiss Living Cost Up

BERN, Aug. 7 (AP)—The official Swiss cost-of-living index rose 0.3 percent in July, bringing the month's increase to 0.8 percent, the federal agency for industry, business and labor said today.

U.S. Anticipates Gain in Income

With raw aluminum prices more than doubled at the beginning of last year, Swiss Aluminum (Aluisse) expects its 1974 net income to be above last year's levels. Rene Schnupp, president of the company, says group sales will rise by 5 billion francs (about \$1.7 billion) in 1974, from 2.3 billion francs last year. The sharp rise is mostly due to the inclusion, for the first time, of the sales by Louisa and Consolidated Aluminum Corp. (Conalco), of the United States chemical producer, late last year. It increases its stake in Conalco to 50 percent on July 1. Both these units now are doing "very well," he says. Conalco, based in the United States, suffered major losses in the last few years, as Aluisse, as major producers, is looking for rising capital and energy costs and ironmental considerations are complicating construction of new works in industrialized areas. This makes developing countries, particularly Arab oil-producing states—the main market for aluminum producers. Mr. Schnupp is anxious to comment on developments. Mr. Schnupp concedes that cooperation with Arab countries is one of the most often debated questions only within his company but probably in the aluminum industry as a whole.

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Brimmer of Fed Warns Inflation Outlook Gloomy

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—Federal Reserve Board governor Andrew Brimmer said today that "it doesn't appear that inflation will recede to a tolerable rate in the near future."

He said many of the big increases in labor costs, materials and fuels will be working their way into prices of finished goods in coming months. In addition, he said, Midwest droughts and continued world food shortages will put upward pressure on retail food prices later in the year.

Mr. Brimmer told a national meeting here that he expects wages and labor costs to continue to increase rapidly, which means price controls are expected if employers are to maintain profit margins.

Mr. Brimmer, who leaves soon as one of the seven Fed governors, said he believes the Fed's monetary policy "has contributed as much to the fight against inflation as one could have reasonably expected," and he urged that federal spending be pared to help slow inflationary forces.

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With raw aluminum prices more than doubled at the beginning of last year, Swiss Aluminum (Aluisse) expects its 1974 net income to be above last year's levels. Rene Schnupp, president of the company, says group sales will rise by 5 billion francs (about \$1.7 billion) in 1974, from 2.3 billion francs last year. The sharp rise is mostly due to the inclusion, for the first time, of the sales by Louisa and Consolidated Aluminum Corp. (Conalco), of the United States chemical producer, late last year. It increases its stake in Conalco to 50 percent on July 1. Both these units now are doing "very well," he says. Conalco, based in the United States, suffered major losses in the last few years, as Aluisse, as major producers, is looking for rising capital and energy costs and ironmental considerations are complicating construction of new works in industrialized areas. This makes developing countries, particularly Arab oil-producing states—the main market for aluminum producers. Mr. Schnupp is anxious to comment on developments. Mr. Schnupp concedes that cooperation with Arab countries is one of the most often debated questions only within his company but probably in the aluminum industry as a whole.

CREDIT LYONNAIS

EXTRACTS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT

BALANCE SHEET AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1972 & 1973

	1972	1973
	(in million francs)	(in million francs)
ASSETS		
CASH IN HAND, BANK OF ISSUE, TREASURY, POST OFFICE ACCOUNTS, BALANCES WITH BANKS AND NON BANKING INSTITUTIONS ADMITTED TO THE MONEY MARKET:		
a) Sight Deposits	2,544.1	4,284.1
b) Time Deposits and Loans	20,425.4	24,133.4
TREASURY BONDS AND SECURITIES RECEIVED AS COLLATERAL OR PURCHASED FOR CASH:		
a) Government Bonds, Bonds and Securities	6,145.5	7,243.3
b) Other securities	18,853.3	29,201.8
c) Long-term credits	7,858.2	4,434.4
d) Medium-term credits	5,214.3	9,856.1
e) Short-term credits	4,174.5	4,277.1
f) Suspense accounts and sundries	13,741.8	15,458.8
LIABILITIES OF CUSTOMERS FOR ACCEPTANCES, AS PER CONTRA	4,720.4	6,329.8
LIABILITIES OF CUSTOMERS FOR SECURITIES	688.4	1,788.7
LIABILITIES OF CUSTOMERS FOR SECURITIES	2,172.7	2,328.8
LIABILITIES OF CUSTOMERS FOR SECURITIES	423.9	359.3
LIABILITIES OF CUSTOMERS FOR SECURITIES	652.3	1,157.2
LIABILITIES OF CUSTOMERS FOR SECURITIES	174	250
LIABILITIES OF CUSTOMERS FOR SECURITIES	506.6	623.2
LIABILITIES OF CUSTOMERS FOR SECURITIES	296.4	468.8
TOTAL ASSETS	92,732.7	112,764.2
LIABILITIES		
BALANCES OF BANKS OF ISSUE, OTHER BANKS AND NON BANKING INSTITUTIONS ADMITTED TO THE MONEY MARKET:		
a) Sight Deposits	7,208	13,967.7
b) Time Deposits and Loans	12,938.2	25,698.6
COMPANY AND SUNDRY ACCOUNTS:		
a) Sight Deposits	13,133.1	12,699.6
b) Time Deposits and Loans	4,174.5	4,277.1
ACCOUNTS OF INDIVIDUALS:		
a) Sight Deposits	13,384.5	14,832.8
b) Time Deposits and Loans	2,738.8	2,351.4
c) Special Term Savings Accounts	9,967.2	11,687.7
d) Suspense accounts, provisions and sundries	9,172.9	12,384.8
SUSPENSE ACCOUNTS, PROVISIONS AND SUNDRIES	8,565.4	11,264.7
SUNDRY CREDITORS	5,320.2	3,382.3
ACCEPTANCES-PAYABLE, AS PER CONTRA	2,172.7	2,328.8
LIABILITIES OF CUSTOMERS FOR SECURITIES	370.5	356.3
OBLIGATIONS	43.5	50
CAPITAL	490	480
BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD	15.4	3.7
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	15.4	14.7
TOTAL LIABILITIES	92,732.7	112,764.2
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES		
SECURITIES GIVEN AS COLLATERAL OR SOLD FOR CASH	11.9	16.8
GUARANTEES AND PROVISIONS GIVEN ON BEHALF OF CUSTOMERS	7.5	10.8
CONFIRMED CREDITS OPENED	3.6	7.5
OTHER COMMITMENTS	2.5	2.5

Suppliers

BANCO DI ROMA - BANCO HISPANO-AMERICANO - COMMERZBANK - CREDIT LYONNAIS

New York Stock Exchange Trading

1974- Stocks and High, Low, Div in S, P/E	1974- Stocks and High, Low, Div in S, P/E	1974- Stocks and High, Low, Div in S, P/E
414 1000 1.22 12 11 21 25 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 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New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

American Stock Exchange Trading

مَكْذُوبٌ مِنَ الْأَصْلِ

American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

Euroco Is Worth...

Aug. 7, 1974

As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the Euro was today worth:

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
1 dollar	7 1/4 - 7 1/2	5 - 6	11 - 11 1/2
12 1/2	8 - 8 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	12 1/2 - 13
13 1/2	9 - 9 1/2	11 - 11 1/2	14 1/2 - 15
14	9 1/2 - 10	11 1/2 - 12	15 - 15 1/2
15	9 1/2 - 10	10 1/2 - 11 1/2	15 1/2 - 16

Weekly net asset value
on August 5, 1974

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S. \$26.76

Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. \$19.52

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Halding & Pierson Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

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REQUIRES
EUROPEAN REPRESENTATIVE**

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INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

**Working knowledge of English; French
man required.**

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FINANCIAL EXECUTIVE

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12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.		12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.	12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.	12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.
\$183.00	\$110.00	\$72.00	Greece (air).....	Dr.	27.00	1,339.00	735.00	Pakistan (air).....	\$	124.00	112.00	40.00
\$191.00	\$115.00	\$75.00	Hong Kong (air).....	5	224.00	117.00	735.00	Philippines (air).....	\$	124.00	112.00	40.00
\$182.00	\$109.00	\$73.00	Hungary (air).....	5	224.00	117.00	735.00	Persian Gulf (air).....	\$	124.00	112.00	40.00
\$120.00	\$70.00	\$45.00	India (air).....	5	224.00	117.00	735.00	Poland (air).....	\$	124.00	112.00	40.00
\$191.00	\$115.00	\$75.00	Indonesia (air).....	5	224.00	117.00	735.00	Romania (air).....	\$	124.00	112.00	40.00
\$164.00	\$100.00	\$65.00	Iran (Iraq) (air).....	5	224.00	117.00	735.00	Rwanda (air).....	\$	124.00	112.00	40.00
\$234.00	\$142.00	\$93.00	Ireland (air).....	5	224.00	117.00	735.00	Saudi Arabia (air).....	\$	124.00	112.00	40.00
\$174.00	\$105.00	\$69.00	Israel (air).....	5	224.00	117.00	735.00	Sierra Leone (air).....	\$	124.00	112.00	40.00
\$460.00	2,480.00	1,350.00	Israel (air).....	5	224.00	117.00	735.00	South America (air).....	\$	124.00	112.00	40.00
\$345.00	1,915.00	975.00	Japan (air).....	5	224.00	117.00	735.00	Spain (air).....	\$	124.00	112.00	40.00
\$77.00	42.50	27.50	Japan, Korea (air).....	5	224.00	117.00	735.00	Sri Lanka (air).....	\$	124.00	112.00	40.00
\$197.00	79.50	52.50	Kuwait (air).....	5	224.00	117.00	735.00	Sweden (air).....	\$	124.00	112.00	40.00
\$124.00	72.00	46.00	Labuan (air).....	5	224.00	117.00	735.00	Switzerland (air).....	\$	124.00	112.00	40.00
\$197.00	79.50	52.50	Liberia (air).....	5	224.00	117.00	735.00	Thailand (air).....	\$	124.00	112.00	40.00
\$460.00	2,480.00	1,350.00	Libya (air).....	5	224.00	117.00	735.00	Tunisia (air).....	\$	124.00	112.00	40.00
\$224.00	1,120.00	600.00	Madagascar (air).....	5	224.00	117.00	735.00	U.S.A. (air).....	\$	124.00	112.00	40.00
\$77.00	42.50	27.50	Malta (air).....	5	224.00	117.00	735.00	U.S.S.R. (air).....	\$	124.00	112.00	40.00
\$540.00	2,700.00	1,440.00	Malaysia (air).....	5	224.00	117.00	735.00	U.S.A. (air).....	\$	124.00	112.00	40.00
\$163.00	71.50	45.50	Maldives (air).....	5	224.00	117.00	735.00	U.S.S.R. (air).....	\$	124.00	112.00	40.00
\$197.00	79.50	52.50	Nepal (air).....	5	224.00	117.00	735.00	U.S.S.R. (air).....	\$	124.00	112.00	40.00
\$338.00	1,690.00	940.00	Netherlands (air).....	5	224.00	117.00	735.00	U.S.S.R. (air).....	\$	124.00	112.00	40.00
\$214.00	1,070.00	580.00	New Zealand (air).....	5	224.00	117.00	735.00	U.S.S.R. (air).....	\$	124.00	112.00	40.00
\$230.00	110.00	69.00	Nigeria (air).....	5	224.00	117.00	735.00	U.S.S.R. (air).....	\$	124.00	112.00	40.00
\$210.00	109.00	50.00	Norway (air).....	N.K.R.	27.00	1,339.00	735.00	U.S.S.R. (air).....	\$	124.00	112.00	40.00

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-By WILFENG

A 14x14 crossword puzzle grid. The grid is filled with black squares, and the numbers 1 through 71 are placed in the starting squares of the words. The numbers are distributed as follows:

- Row 1: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14
- Row 2: 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28
- Row 3: 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42
- Row 4: 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56
- Row 5: 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70
- Row 6: 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84
- Row 7: 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98
- Row 8: 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112
- Row 9: 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126
- Row 10: 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140
- Row 11: 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154
- Row 12: 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168
- Row 13: 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182
- Row 14: 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196

[illegible]

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[illegible]

* I JUST THOUGHT OF SOMETHIN' WE CAN
TALK ABOUT... TAKIN' A **BATH** IN ICE CREAM! *

action with a cue-bid of three

action with a cue-bid of three

هكذا من الأصل

New Football League Suffers a Credibility Loss

By Murray Chass

ARLINGTON, Calif., Aug. 7 (UPI)—Using such words as "suspicious" and "bushy" of the New York Stars and Southern California Sun yesterday, the free ticket sources in Philadelphia and Louisville have damaged the ability of the World Football League.

The same time, Gary Davidson, commissioner of the WFL, 1974 might be called the 1974 Freebie League, announced starting with the 11th game season, on Sept. 11, the will be held to break down attendance to show paid non-paid figures.

commissioner's announcement represented a change in his policy. Only an hour and a half earlier he had said no to change the policy of any total attendance only.

Davidson said "I was asked if he would let the 12 teams to disclose crowd figures."

Neither Davidson nor the officials of the Stars and the Sun criticized the use of free tickets. They objected, however, to the way the Philadelphia Bell lied about its attendance.

"It makes all of our lives a little difficult because credibility is very important to us in this first year," said Larry Hatfield, president of the Sun.

The team expects about 30,000 in attendance for tonight's game with the Stars, including about 1,500 with free tickets.

"I was asked at the way the Philadelphia situation was handled. It was atrocious. It's bush. Now we're all suspect."

"It doesn't help the league's credibility at all," said Bob Keating, the Stars' general manager, by telephone from New York where he remained to oversee a hoped-for solution for the Stars' lighting problems at Downing Stadium. "It really hurts when you do something like this. It was shocking to me at the least. I was asked if he would let the 12 teams to disclose crowd figures."

Like Hatfield and Keating, the

commissioner apparently felt the Philadelphia situation was worse than that in Jacksonville because he suspended Barry Lieb, the Bell's executive vice-president, until he receives a report on the situation. Davidson said he most likely would fine Lieb.

Lieb admitted early in the week he had lied about the Bell's attendance for the first two games. Instead of 20,000 free tickets among the total of 120,000 for the games, as the Bell had originally announced, Lieb said the club had given out 100,000 free tickets, leaving only 20,000 paid.

The Jacksonville Sharks followed the Bell disclosure by saying 44,000 of their 106,000 tickets for the first two games had been given out at no cost.

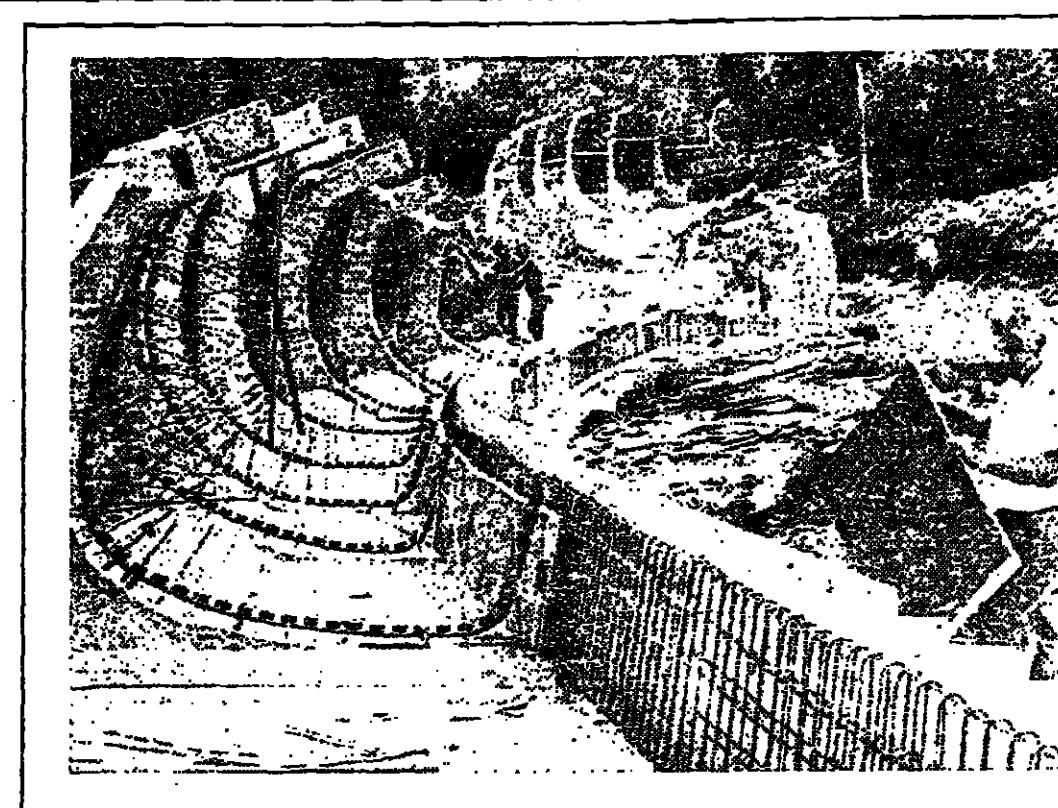
WFL teams are supposed to provide visiting clubs with box-office audits within 72 hours of the game, but the Stars haven't received the audits for their games in Jacksonville and Philadelphia and the Sun hasn't received one for its game in Jacksonville.

"In Jacksonville," Hatfield said, "they told me the only special deal they had was with the military and they gave them about 10,000 tickets. I don't see anything wrong with giving out free tickets as long as you make it known. We have to get exposure."

Davidson also stressed the importance of gaining exposure and at the same time insisted the announced total attendance figures have been accurate.

"We want to get people out to see our games and become interested in the WFL," the commissioner said. "I feel every club has to have its own marketing program to this end. But Philadelphia misled people and that was wrong."

Davidson said he wasn't asking for a breakdown of attendance until Sept. 11 because "initial start-up problems common to any new venture make it possible at this time to give accurate breakdowns between paid and non-paid on the night of the game itself."



Olympic Work Begins Early

The next Winter Olympics does not take place until 1976 but construction work in Innsbruck, Austria, is already in full swing. In photo, workers are modernizing the bobsled and toboggan track which was also used for the 1964 Games in Innsbruck. The new work is expected to cost \$2 million. Total cost for the Olympic site is estimated at \$15 million.



HIS CLUTCHES—Kansas City's Craig Clark catches 46-yard touchdown pass from his quarterback Dave Jaynes as he beats Detroit's Bill Frohbose on the play.

Government Mediator Is 'Hopeful' in NFL's Negotiations

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (UPI)—The National Football League owners and players continued on a negotiating treadmill today with the government's chief labor mediator pressing them for settlement of their 38-day strike.

W. J. Usery Jr., director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, conferred four hours with both sides at a morning session before announcing a 90-minute lunch recess.

Usery, who described himself as "very hopeful" that progress could be made after five hours of bargaining yesterday, termed the morning session "a good meeting although there is nothing I can report on anything of substance."

He again cited the complexity of professional football and its operations, remarking "this is not something to be settled easily."

At Usery's request, the two sides reduced their bargaining teams to four each. Representing the players were Ed Garvey, executive director of the NFL Players Association; union president Bill Curry of the Houston Oilers; Kermit Alexander of the Philadelphia Eagles and Tom Keating of the Pittsburgh Steelers.

Present for the owners were John Thompson, executive director of the management council;

Wellington Mara, owner of the New York Giants and head of the council; Theodore Kheel, special consultant to the owners; and Sargeant Karach, their legal adviser.

At the morning session, Usery brought the two sides together for more than half the time but there was no overt sign that any agreement was near. Usery had said that the talks today and tomorrow might prove "critical" in attaining a settlement of the protracted strike.

He indicated that barring a settlement, he would recess the talks over the weekend when a full slate of pre-season games are to be played by the NFL clubs.

Yesterday's meeting, Usery left the impression that there is a good chance a formula for settlement could be reached by tomorrow.

"Wednesday and Thursday will be critical," he said. "I am very hopeful they want to bargain hard to reach an agreement."

The mediator noted that some players in attendance were anxious to leave the meeting to run to remain in condition.

Veterans continued to report to training camps despite picket lines manned by their teammates but most teams were still working out mainly with rookies and free agents.

In other developments: Pittsburgh player representative Preston Pearson accused the owners of failing to make a serious effort to negotiate. He commented: "Sooner or later, management is going to have to sit down and talk. And that they have not done."

Cleveland Browns quarterback Mike Phipps burned up at

his team's Miami, Ohio, training camp but merely to talk to coach Nick Scurich and offensive coordinator Dick Wood. Phipps, who stressed he was not ending his strike holdout, said: "It seemed right that the people really involved in the game, the players and the coaches, begin to communicate... all we talked about was football. I hope nobody will take this visit as an indication that I've changed my mind about reporting because I haven't."

Players reporting to camps yesterday were: Dallas—Lee Roy Jordan, John Noland; Houston—Ron Mayo; Buffalo—Merv Kelau, Cookie Brinkman, Joe Delamelleure; Baltimore—Brian

Horseshoe; Miami—Nick Buonocore, Norm Evans, Ron Sellers; St. Louis—Leroy Sledge, Ray Hester, Council Rudolph, Jim Oles, Dwayne Crump; Pittsburgh—John Koltz; New York Giants—Pete Gogolak, Pete Altus, Rocky Thompson; Green Bay—Tom Toner; Los Angeles—Steve Price, James Harris, Bill Drake, and Atlanta—Louis Neal, Rosie Manning.

Chiefs Triumph

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 7 (AP)—Rookie David Jaynes, who threw for a 46-yard touchdown on his first pass, led the Kansas City Chiefs over the Detroit Lions,

20-12, in a National Football League exhibition game.

Jaynes, an all-America from Kansas, hit Craig Clark at the 10 and the rookie from Utah State scored. The play capped a 76-yard, six-play drive with the opening kickoff.

A crowd of 35,521, 3,693 fewer than the opening crowd last season, watched the game, which was picked up by striking Chiefs veterans.

Tony Grisby of Bethune-Cookman ran seven yards for the Chiefs' other touchdown. The Lions scored their touchdown on a one-yard run by Dexter Bussey of Texas-Arlington.

Royals Have Cepeda's Aid in 17-3 Rout of Twins

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 7 (UPI)—Lando Cepeda is back swinging the big bat, this time with Kansas City Royals.

was the Royals' designated

in last night, whacking two

in four at-bats and driving

two runs while Kansas City

at Minnesota, 17-3.

nos Oles, who drove in four

and scored four, said of

id: "You could send him

the moon and he'd hit time

s back down here."

ve Royals hit starter Ray

in, 6-4, for six runs in the

inning, with Oles drilling the

blow, a two-run double. Re-

er Vic Albury was no better,

ing 10 runs in five innings,

ding a two-run homer to

in the third.

ce Cepeda, who had been

up for Yucatan in the Mex-

League, captivated the crowd

3,301 with his debut. He

ared to be running better

he did last year at Boston

hit two line-drive singles,

os always felt a little shaky

he first game with a new

"said the 36-year-old Puerto

n. "But I don't get excited

anyway. These guys made

feel at home. This is a

sional bunch of ballplayers."

Red Sox 6, Brewers 3.

Red Sox 6, Brewers 3.

At Milwaukee, Juan Marichal

and Diego Segui combined for

a three-hitter and Dwight Evans

drove in four runs to lead Boston

to a 6-0 victory over the Brewers

in the second game and a sweep

of a doubleheader. Evans' run-

scoring single in the fifth inning

placed the Red Sox to a 6-3

win in the first game.

Ortola 4, Yanks 1.

At New York, Willie Davis

Johnson tossed 5 2/3 innings of

shutout relief and Paul Blair had

three hits and two runs batted

in to help Baltimore to a 4-1

victory over the Yankees. John-

son, 25, replaced starter Don Hood

with the bases loaded and one

out in the first inning and got

Thurman Munson to hit into a

double play. He then went on

to hold New York scoreless until

leaving the game in the seventh.

Grant Jackson came in and

recorded his eighth save while

protecting Johnson's second

victory against one loss.

White Sox 12, Angels 2.

A Chicago, Ken Henderson

capped a seven-run second inning

with a bases-loaded triple and

added two doubles to help Wilbur

Wood coast to his 17th victory

in a 12-2 triumph for the White

Sox over California. Wood, 17-

13, scattered nine hits while

pitching his 14th complete game.

Rangers 1, A's 0.

At Arlington, Texas, Ferguson

Jenkins shut out Oakland on two

hits in winning his 15th game as

the Rangers scored a 1-0 victory.

They Harnah drove in the run

with a bloop double that fell be-

tween, rightfielder Reggie Jack-

son and second baseman Dick

Green, scoring Lenny Randle, who

had doubled.

Indians 9, Tigers 7.

At Detroit, John Lowenstein

broke a 7-7 tie with his seventh

home run in the sixth inning,

and John Ellis drove in two runs

with five hits in Cleveland's 9-7

victory over the Tigers.

Cards 5, Expos 4.

Cards 5, Expos 4.

At Montreal, Lou Brock drove

in two runs as St. Louis scored

seven in the third inning as the

Cards defeated the Expos, 9-4, in

the nightcap to sweep a double-

header. They won the opener,

5-4.

Brock set a career season high

by stealing his 75th base in the

first game.

Phillies 8, Cubs 3.

At Philadelphia, Willie Mont-

gomery hammered his first career

grand slam and Steve Carlton

gained his 14th victory as the

Phillies defeated the Chicago

Cubs, 8-3.

Pirates 9, A's 8.

At Pittsburgh, Gene Clines

scored an unearned run on a

throwing error by reliever Tug

McGraw in the 11th inning to

give the Pirates a 9-8 victory over

the New York Mets.

Astros 13, Giants 4.

At San Francisco, Bob Watson

drove in four runs with a homer,

triple and single and Lee May

and Larry Mauer added two

runs each in powering Houston to

a 13-4 rout of the Giants.

Braves 5, Padres 2.

At San Diego, Henry Aaron hit

two home runs to raise his career

total to 728 and Phil Niekro gained

his 12th victory as Atlanta

trounced the Padres, 5-2. It

marked the 62d time in 31 seasons

that Aaron has hit two home

runs in one game, to put him one

away of Willie Mays and nine short

of Babe Ruth in that category.

Reds 6, Dodgers 3.

At Los Angeles, Johnny Bench

slammed a two-run homer off ace

reliever Mike Marshall with one

out in the 10th inning to lead

Cincinnati to a 6-3 victory to snap

the Dodgers' eight-game winning

streak.

Laver Triumphs Between His Vacations

By Pranay Gupta

BRETON WOODS, N.H., Aug. 7 (UPI)—Rod Laver emerged

from a 12-week hiatus yesterday

to smash his way to a first-round

victory in the Volvo International

tennis championship, then said

he would take the rest of the

year off, thus missing the United

States Open.

"I feel I deserve rest, I really

need it," the Australian said after

beating John Lloyd, 6-4, 6-3.

But Laver, 36, who has domi-

nated the world tennis scene for

more than 15 years—and who

became the first tennis millionaire

—said he was not about to retire.

He said he just wanted time off

to rest and prepare himself for

next year's World Championship

Tennis match in London.

"However, I don't want to

acquire the image of someone

like Pancho Gonzalez who's a

frustrated player now," Laver

said. "People look at Pancho and

say, 'Poor Pancho!' A lot of

people look at me and say, 'Poor

Laver!' I don't want to be like

that."

Many tennis critics are openly

writing Laver off as a has-been,

but he disagrees with such assess-

ments.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (UPI)—

Sandy Alomar drove in the de-

ciding run with a sixth-inning

infield single and the Yankees

came up with four double plays

today in leading New York to a

4-3 victory over the Baltimore

Orioles.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (UPI)—

Sandy Alomar drove in the de-

ciding run with a sixth-inning

infield single and the Yankees

came up with four double plays

today in leading New York to a

Laura Baugh

... prize entry.

home, if you drive into the rough

or into a bunker, you always have

a clear view of the hole. Here,

if you are in long grass, all you

can do is get on the fairway and

hope for the best."

The bookies' second choice in

the championship is American

Kathy Whitworth. British sports-

writers have dubbed her as "the

women's equivalent of Jack

Nicklaus."

But the early favorite—for

looks—among the sportswriters

is American Laura Baugh, 19.

She's a former model, and a local

news service correspondent wrote

of her today. "For glamour, charm

and good looks, she's already won

the title."

Crosby in Tune

